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The Orchadian

Official Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.

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Dendrobium Warringah 'Number Two'. Photo C. Farrell

The Orchadian

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Editorial

Orchid shows are back (hopefully)! Autumn displays are an important addition to the ANOS calendar, which has concentrated mainly on spring and early summer shows. Reports of three autumn shows featuring *Dendrobium bigibbum* indicate that the season was not particularly good for this highly attractive species. Nevertheless, the *D. bigibbum* hybrids, *Dendrobium* sect. *Spatulata* and intersectional *Dendrobium* hybrids created much interest. Exhibitors and the visiting public enjoyed the return to shows and some outstanding plants are now being judged for awards, so the awards section in *The Orchadian* should again appear in the next issues. There is also a report of an outdoor summer show held against the odds late last year in Victoria with social distancing and masks. The restrictions had just eased and the peak flowering had passed, but cool weather meant that there were a good number of late *Sarcochilus* and *D. kingianum* in flower.

Articles discussing aspects of judging are not often submitted to the journal, but they are welcome and do not have to be controversial or propose changes. Charlie McMonagle and I have been involved in judge training for many years and have written an article about issues to consider in the judging task before a decision is made to proceed to award judging, or select show champions. No proposals or recommendations are made for changes in the judging process.

Fred Fear has kindly agreed to an invitation to write about his life with orchids and his approach to a very successful growing career. When he started it was not easy to obtain good advice on cultural methods and he has seen this change to the present when growers are prepared to share their expertise, as Fred does in his article. Paul Ormerod has discovered an earlier name for *D. discolor*, a fascinating historical find for an iconic Australian orchid that was collected on the 1770 voyage of Captain James Cook. Moke Thongsomboonranathon and I have spent years attempting to create new lines of intersectional *Dendrobium* hybrids for the cut flower industry and we report a new registration of a hybrid between sect. *Spatulata* and sect. *Dendrocoryne*, *D.* Aurelian, which first flowered in December 2021.

ANOS groups presenting shows in spring-summer 2022 are invited to appoint writers and photographers to work on show reports, similar to those in this issue. These will be of much interest to our readers who will want to see the range and quality of plants emerging from the long break due to Covid 19. Please follow the Guidelines to Authors which is available on the website and presented at intervals in the Editorial section. The text, figures, and high-resolution unaltered photographs as jpegs must be sent in separate files, along with the legends for tables and figures.

Peter B. Adams

President's Report

I was pleased to see that the ANOS Central Coast Group (New South Wales) and the ANOS Kabi Group (Queensland) held orchid shows on 9–10 April 2022. The Central Coast Group's show was their second annual *biggibum* show and this was the Kabi Group's first *Celebration of Cookies* show. The ANOS Newcastle Group (New South Wales) held their autumn orchid spectacular 23–24 April 2022. I am pretty sure that this meant that the benched flowering orchids, the public and the orchid growers could mingle freely. The events included plant sales and raffles so that people could get their hands on orchid plants. I look forward to more events in 2022. I understand that there could be a further 19 ANOS judged shows during the remained of 2022.

At the Kabi show three ANOS awards were conferred on two exhibits and as a consequence of one growers having another quality plant at home, that was too big to transport to the show, another two awards were conferred on one exhibit just after the show. The two growers involved had not considered their plants for awards until the judges asked if they wished their exhibits to be considered. The group is planning their next show for 20–21 August 2022.

I hope that these awards are the start of many more in 2022 as the interaction between the judges and the growers increase due to the re-commencement of shows.

I encourage growers that win championships at shows and receive quality awards to nominate their ANOS-eligible exhibits for a prestigious Ira Butler Trophy, which acknowledges both the grower and the plant. Further information can be found on anos.org.au in the Links sections. Queensland growers of Australian and Australasian *Dendrobium* sect. *Spatulata* species and hybrids are eligible to nominate for the annual Kenneth Alexander MacPherson Memorial Trophy.

The ANOS website now includes an electronic checklist of *Sarcochilus* hybrids compiled by Darryl Corbett from Tasmania, which can be found on the Links page. It includes the parentage of *Sarcochilus* hybrids with their family trees, the parentage of intergeneric hybrids that include *Sarcochilus*, and some other hybrids within the Aeridinae subtribe.

Correction

My report in *The Orchadian* March 2022 mentioned a virtual show held by ANOS Newcastle Group. The show was organised by ANOS Central Coast Group (New South Wales), and they extended an invitation to Mid North Coast, Newcastle, Warringah, Macarthur, Sydney, Illawarra and Central Coast groups.

David James

Dendrobium Aurelian (*Dendrobium speciosum* x *Dendrobium lineale*) – A New Intersectional Hybrid

Text by Peter Adams# and Moke Thongsomboonranathon Photos by Peter Adams | pbadams45@gmail.com

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Abstract

A recently registered intersectional hybrid between *Dendrobium* sect. *Dendrocoryne* and sect. *Spatulata* is described. The first plant to flower was very large and robust with characteristics of both parents and long arching racemes with bright gold flowers. Only a small percentage of many crosses attempted between the sections were successful. There are five Australian *Spatulata* intersectional hybrids registered with *D. speciosum*.

Introduction

There are at least 20 registered hybrids between *Dendrobium speciosum* (section *Dendrocoryne*) and species in other sections. About a quarter of these involve sect. *Spatulata*. The previously registered hybrids between *D. speciosum* and sect. *Spatulata* species used *D. canaliculatum, D. discolor, D. johannis, D. trilamellatum* and *D. strebloceras* (from Indonesia, Malaysia; Table 1). These were all registered over 20 years ago, reflecting a wave of activity in Australia from the 1970s to the 1990s. *Dendrobium* Aurelian is ANOS-eligible which means that it can be judged in the ANOS judging system.

Pollination and Growth

Dendrobium Aurelian is a cross of *D. lineale* (sect. *Spatulata*) and *D. speciosum* (sect. *Dendrocoryne*). The cross was made on 18 Oct. 2013 by P. Adams and M. Thongsonboonranathon and registered in March 2022. The plant of *D. lineale* was originally from New Guinea and growing in southern Thailand. The *D. speciosum* var. *grandiflorum* was originally from the slopes of Mt. Larcom, Queensland, and had brilliant yellow flowers of high quality. Pollinia were exchanged between the two parent plants.

Hundreds of attempts over several years using *D. speciosum* as a pod parent with warm-growing *Dendrobium* species in Thailand were unsuccessful in producing a pod. A small number of pods were produced on the *Spatulata* species growing in Thailand after pollination by *D. speciosum*. This cross is one of several that produced viable seed.

The capsule was harvested on 30 December 2013 and sown to flask on 5 January 2014. The plants grew slowly after deflasking in January 2015 in Melbourne. After a few months, they were transferred to a heated orchid house where Michael Coker grew them until September 2020, when some were returned to unheated conditions in the Dandenong Ranges, Melbourne. The plants grow slowly all year round and have features intermediate between the two parents. They are very robust in the style of *D. speciosum*. During the winter in outer Melbourne, where temperatures can drop below 0° C, the plants were brought inside a residence in a conservatory where 9° C

was the minimum temperature. Growth continued with no fertiliser used in this period.

The canes must mature and harden before they will flower. Only one plant flowered last season, the most vigorous of the batch. There are now several plants with canes more than 59 cm tall. Plants are growing successfully in both warm and unheated conditions now they have become well established.

Flowering

The first plant to flower was growing under intermediate conditions. It produced visible raceme progenitors in winter 2021 and flowers started opening in December 2021, the racemes being fully open by 4 February 2021.

The flowering plant is in a 26 cm diameter pot, with canes up to 42 cm long to the tip and 86 cm long to the top of the leaves. Overall plant size is 100 cm wide, 115 cm high, and leaves 19 cm long x 6.54 cm wide. Two flowering canes had two racemes each, and four other canes had single arching racemes of length 50-71 cm. Flower counts were 26,27,34,38,40 and 43. The peduncle of a 60 cm long raceme was 18 cm long and rachis 42 cm long. The flowers are widely spaced.

Flower dimensions:

6.2 cm high x 4.8 cm wide across petals

Petals 3.6 cm long x 4.5 cm wide with a slight twist

Dorsal sepal 2.9 cm long x 0.7 cm wide with a 1/3 twist at the apex

Lateral sepals 3.0 cm long x 0.8 cm wide, twisting with age

Labellum forelobe 1.3 cm long; Midlobe 1.1 cm long

The flower colour is yellow with a deeper yellow callus and purple spots and bars. The mentum has a small green tip.

Two racemes were cut and placed in water in a well-lit room to test their lasting qualities. The flowers began to wilt within 24 hours and collapsed by 36 hours without colour change.

Discussion

Dendrobium speciosum has the largest number of flowers per raceme of all species in the genus. The objective of crossing it with sect. *Phalaenanthe* and sect. *Spatulata* species is to develop hybrids

Table 1. Registered intersectional hybrids between *Dendrobium speciosum* and *Dendrobium* sect. *Spatulata*

Year Registered	Hybrid	Sect. *Spatulata* parent	Breeder
1977	Our Native	*D. johannis*	K.J. McFarlane
1977	Janice Kerr	*D. strebloceras*	K.J. McFarlane
1985	Memoria Lloyd Bradford	*D. canaliculatum*	P. Spence
1989	Native Gold	*D. trilamellatum*	Loch
1999	Brown King	*D. discolor*	Florafest
2022	Aurelian	*D. lineale*	P.Adams and M. Thongson-boonranathon

Figure 1. *Dendrobium* Aurelian

Figure 2. *Dendrobium* Aurelian

Figure 3. *Dendrobium* Aurelian

Figure 4. *Dendrobium* Aurélian

Figure 5. *Dendrobium lineale*

Figure 6. *Dendrobium lineale*

Figure 7. *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *grandiflorum*

Figure 8. *Dendrobium* Sonia

with increased floriferousness, improved vigour and resistance to disease. *Dendrobium* Sonia (*D.* Caesar x *D.* Tomie Drake), for example, is a popular commercially grown hybrid used for cut flowers which has low flower counts, bud drop, and poor resistance to fungal disease. It is used in decoration in many businesses and hospitality venues (see figure). The broad objective of the project was to develop a new line of hybrid which could replace *D.* Sonia in the commercial market. It was expected that fertility in intersectional crosses would be low, and very few of almost 100 crosses produced a pod, representing a significant challenge to breeders of intersectional hybrids.

Dendrobium Aurelian is the first step in producing new hybrids suitable for the cut flower industry. The next step may be to cross it with selected sect. *Spatulata* species and hybrids, working toward plants that are warm-growing, suitable for conditions in warmer Asian countries, and that have a long life as cut flowers. Section *Spatulata* flowers are more long-lasting as cut flowers, and species such as *D. antennatum, D. discolor, D. gouldii, D. stratiotes, D. strepsiceros, D. strebloceras* and *D. tangerinum* have good flower longevity and flower counts. Section *Spatulata* hybrids such as *D.* Jaquelyn Thomas could also be considered.

Dendrobium Aurelian flowers collapsed quickly once cut, as expected for a *D. speciosum* hybrid. Achieving high flower counts, flower longevity and disease resistance requires further generations before new hybrids could replace current commercial hybrids like *D.* Sonia.

The best features of *D.* Aurelian are the spectacular nature of a large-growing and robust plant with upright or arched racemes with flowers of bright yellow colour and good presentation. Flowers last for at least two weeks if left on the plant. It flowered in the summer season, well away from the peak of *Dendrobium* flowering in Australia. It remains to be seen whether it flowers once a year or more often. Plants from the flask vary and some are short and compact. We expect some of them to flower in the next one or two seasons.

Intersectional hybrids between *D. speciosum* and sect. *Spatulata* were registered from the 1970s, notably by Kevin McFarlane in 1977 with *D.* Our Native *(D. speciosum* x *D. johannis*). There have been attractive yellow-flowering plants produced including *D.* Native Gold (*D. trilamellatum* x *D. speciosum*), and *D.* Golden King (*D.* Dusky Girl x *D. speciosum*) (Capell 2018). These are similar to *D.* Aurelian in having long erect-arching racemes with well-presented bright yellow large flowers that last well. The objective of the early breeders was also to increase flower longevity with possible cold tolerance and flowering twice a year.

Kevin McFarlane told Roslyn Capell that he thought the hybrids he made were 'fine as they were' at the end of a line but she has suggested that crosses with other yellow flowering *D. speciosum* hybrids may be worthwhile (Capell 2018). This may well be the case for growing in Australia, but our goal to increase cut flower longevity will be best suited by crossing back to *Spatulata* hybrids and species.

Acknowledgements

We thank Michael Coker for providing suitable growing conditions at two stages during the development of the hybrid. Sheryl Lawson assisted with cultural advice.

Reference

Capell R 2018 *Dendrobium* hybrids between sections *Dendrocoryne* and *Spatulata. The Orchadian* 19: 178–81.

My Orchid Story

Text by Fred Fear | fredorchidman@gmail.com

Early Life

My twin sister and I spent our early childhood years living in the outer western suburbs of Sydney where our parents, along with most others, were trying to recover from the effects of the Great Depression. Then came the Second World War. I can remember my father digging a huge hole in the backyard of our home by hand and covering the top with corrugated iron and a thick layer of soil. That was our air-raid shelter. He was only a small man, but tough and a very hard worker. I recall him telling me that during the Depression years he would regularly walk 18 miles to Sydney to earn four shillings working for the dole payment.

I had good schooling as I grew up, and in 1949 was dux of Sydney Technical College. This helped me gain an apprenticeship as a motor mechanic at the largest Ford dealer in the southern hemisphere, Hastings Deering Service Ltd. It was a great place to learn the trade, as they put us through all facets of the industry.

In 1954, at age 19, I was required to spend six months of National Service Training at RAAF OTS Rathmines Air Base. This was a great experience. All RAAF National Service trainees upon completion of the six months training were listed on the Reserve Forces for six years in case of the need for overseas service. After training, I returned to my apprenticeship, upon completion of which I was promoted to the position of Fault Diagnosis Technician. During this time, I was able to find the cause of a very bad brake fault in the 1957 Ford Falcons and designed the modification to cure the problem.

The Middle Years

I was married in 1957 to a woman I met when in the RAAF. My first introduction to orchids was 62 years ago when an old schoolmate gave me a flowering *Cymbidium* plant to take to my wife in hospital, haven given birth to our first child. I began to build a small collection of *Cymbidiums*. I did not become involved with an orchid society - I just grew them because I liked their beauty.

In 1958 I was asked to be the mechanic/co-driver of a 1956 Ford Customline, to compete in the AMPOL Round Australia Car Trial. In those days, car trials were similar to the car rallies held these days, only with more emphasis on reliability and less on speed, but there was a time limit for each section, which were mostly on dirt roads. 132 cars left Bondi Promenade, and after over 10700 gruelling miles, 72 cars finished back in Sydney, and we were in 3rd place.

Following this, I was asked by the Ford Motor Company to drive a Falcon in a Mobil Gas Economy Run from Sydney to Adelaide via the coast roads. For several years, for every new model Ford car that was manufactured, I was asked to take two different newspaper motoring editors for a one-day evaluation tour. This was all most enjoyable.

Always being keen on a challenge, together with my brother-in-law, we opened a new Golden Fleece service station at Merrylands. Those days petrol was two shillings and sixpence per gallon (equal to about 6 cents per litre). The profit margin on the petrol from the oil company was five and

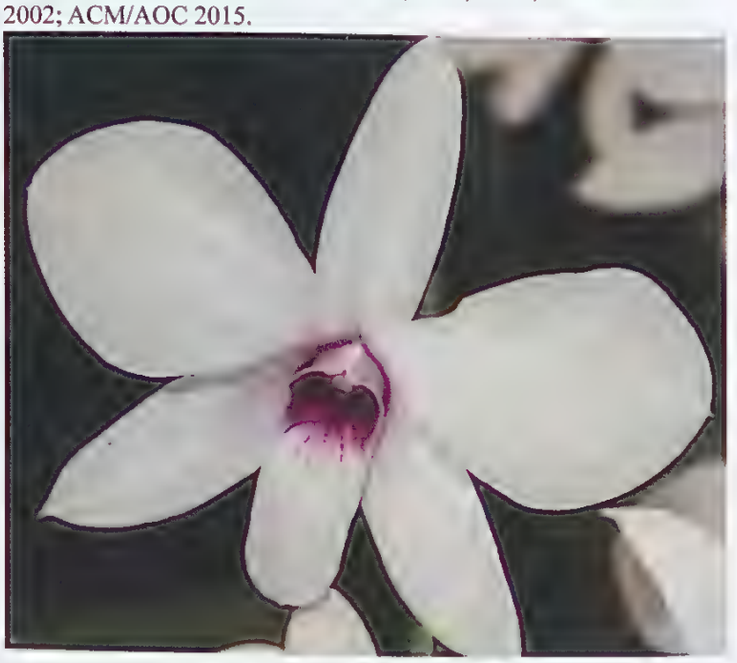
Dendrobium Jayquest 'White Beauty'. Photo J Cutajar

Dendrobium Jayquest 'Fred'. Photo J. Cutajar.

Dendrobium speciosum

Dendrobium linguiforme var. *nugentii* 'Jeffrey'. This plant has previously received AM-ACC/ANOS (NSW) 1998; AM-ACC/AOC 2002; ACM/AOC 2015.

Dendrobium affine 'Margaret' HCC/ANOS 2018 (NSW)



Dendrobium affine 'Margaret' HCC/ANOS 2018 (NSW)

Dendrobium tangerinum 'Blackalls' AM/ANOS (NSW) 2013; AM/AOC 2019

Dendrobium tangerinum 'Blackalls' AM/ANOS (NSW) 2013; AM/AOC 2019

Main orchid house

one-quarter pence per gallon (about one cent per litre) For that we were required to serve the fuel, check the water and oil, check the tyre pressures and clean the windscreen. Not like the service we get nowadays. We did very well due to doing mechanical repairs and services as well as fuel and accessory sales.

Having made a profit margin of 22% for the first year, our accountant suggested we form a Propriety Company, which we did. During my days running the service station, I found time to build and race Go-Carts and built my own design motor, which at a race meeting at Dapto racetrack set a course record that was never broken until the complete change of the Formula for Go Carts in later years. After three years of breathing the fumes of leaded petrol 13 hours per day, my doctor advised me that I should leave the service station for health reasons and after a holiday I returned to Hastings Deerings.

Once again came the attraction of a challenge. After a suggestion from the original head of Biada Chickens, I relocated to the Lake Macquarie area in New South Wales intending to grow broiler chickens. Due to bungling by the local council, this did not eventuate. At this time, I gave my orchids to my father. I commenced growing strawberries, which turned out quite a successful business.

However, after a few years too many growers took on growing strawberries and I wisely decided to cease growing them as I could see an over-supply problem would occur.

I worked for a couple of years with a contract company building a zinc & cadmium refinery at the Sulphide Corporation. After completion of the contract, I was employed by Sulphide where the main industry was a lead refinery, thus after some years came a return of problems caused by lead. I purchased a prawn trawler and enjoyed the fresh air for several years until the New South Wales Fisheries Department changed the industry and told me I had to work in the Clarence River Area in northern New South Wales. I was not one to be told by the government where I had to live, so I sold the trawler and returned to the motor trade for several years until a workplace injury forced my retirement.

Orchids

Growing orchids was a great pastime for me. About 40 years ago I attended an orchid show. I then caught the bug again, and as my youngest son was interested in orchids, I decided to start a collection. My first purchase of eight cattleyas, bought from a commercial grower in Queensland, proved to be a failure, as after having them for a couple of months I suspected a virus and had them tested by the Department of Agriculture. They were found to be infected with three different viruses.

The vendor wouldn't accept responsibility, saying I must have infected them myself from other plants. As I did not have any other plants at that stage, his excuse was nonsense, thus I wrote him off as a dishonest vendor and destroyed the plants. I was reluctant to carry on, but for my son's sake, I decided to go ahead with the idea of building a collection.

The Orchid Societies

After a little over a year, the mixed collection grew. Together with my young son I joined the Boolaroo Orchid Society and attended every meeting and show for about three years or so. Due to problems in the society, we stopped attending and joined the Morisset Orchid Society. After two months I was asked to be president and was duly elected. The society at that time was in financial trouble and some fundraising had to be done. I remained president for seven years, during which time the membership grew to over 100 members. Requesting a break, I was elected Treasurer. We met a lot of nice people but found very few willing to give away growing hints.

In those years it was decided to change the name of the society to Central Coast & Lakes Orchid Society Inc. The reason for that is a little amusing. At a show being held at a shopping centre, some members of the public spoke to the ladies on the raffle table who thought that we were from the Morisset Mental Hospital.

I joined Newcastle Orchid Society about one year later and was asked almost immediately to be Treasurer. I remained in that position for a number of years and was also registrar, a position which I still hold. I received the honour of Life Member some years ago.

I joined ANOS Newcastle Group around about 2003 and after a while became the Registrar. I was given the honour of Life Membership of that Group after some years. I was also a member of The Orchid Society of New South Wales for many years but eventually found the driving from Blackalls Park to Sydney too much as I got older. I also became an Associate AOC Judge.

Whilst I had a considerable amount of success with exotic plants, I decided to only grow Australian & Australasian orchids, both species and hybrids and have built quite a sizeable collection of quality plants.

I exhibited successfully at many large shows such as the Orchid Societies of New South Wales shows which were always large, combined society events. I also exhibited at the Sydney Royal Easter Show quite many times and was the Most Successful

Exhibitor almost every time. Age has prevented me from exhibiting there for some years.

In 2004 I was asked by ANOS Newcastle to set up a display for them at the ANOS Conference where I won Grand Champion. I also had the Reserve Champion and two other Champion Orchids on the table for the Grand Champion Judging.

I was Registrar for the ANOS Conference at Newcastle, won several prizes and had a plant awarded. With the help of Philip Radford, we set up a small display at the ANOS Conference at Strathpine Queensland, which was awarded Best Small Display. We also won several prizes including Philip's Champion *Dendrobium kingianum.*

I can't recall how many years I attended the Speciosum Spectacular at Kempsey in New South Wales, but it was many times, commencing 2005 or 2006. I have been quite successful at that show winning numerous trophies and the Most Successful Exhibitor a number of times. I have also received quite a few awards in the Ira Butler Trophy. I have entered Mingara Show four times, winning Grand Champion three times. On two of those occasions, I entered a small display, winning best display both times. Over the years there have been numerous large shows held at Gosford Showground, Gosford Racecourse and Wyong Racecourse where I exhibited successfully and enjoyed setting up my displays.

I can't say that I have a favourite group of orchids or a favourite plant, although I have a sentimental favourite in *D. linguiforme* var. *nugentii* 'Jeffrey'. Not only because it was the Grand Champion at the 2004 ANOS Conference, but it is named after my eldest son who died from leukaemia at age 31.

I have grown numerous Australian *Dendrobium* species and hybrids, including *D. bigibbum, D. speciosum,* and Australasian *Dendrobium* species and hybrids as well as a few *Bulbophyllum*, many *Sarcochilus* and a few terrestrials. I also have grown *Cymbidium canaliculatum*, including one which was awarded an AM by OSNSW and AOC.

Culture

I guess at this stage I should pass on my growing methods, I do some things different from the 'norm', so I will tell you what I do and why I do it. I have never been one to keep secrets.

My main orchid house is 8 x 4 m. It has a sawtooth roof and is covered with 50 % shade Solar Weave, except for the sawtooth gap in the roof and from ground level to bench height, where these areas are covered with 30% shade cloth. My theory there is that as the air inside the house rises in temperature, due to thermal convection the warm air goes out the sawtooth gap and cooler air enters through the shade cloth at the bottom and up through the plants on the benches.

The reason for the Solar Weave covering is to control watering. I water once a week in summer and less often in the cooler times. You may say plants are watered at any time in nature, but plants are not growing in pots in nature and some plants that we might grow in pots will not survive the continual wet period that often occurs in my area.

Below the waist-high benches, I grow ferns which I believe improve the atmosphere. A well-known and respected commercial grower said, "Ferns are for fern houses, not orchid houses". I disagree and the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Under the benches amongst the ferns, I have a misting system which I turn on for about five minutes every now and then on 40°C days.

I also have several fans and evaporative coolers, some self-made, strategically placed for use when I consider conditions need to be better. I am a great believer in air movement. Some of the fans are thermostatically controlled with my system. I try to keep the temperature around 34°C maximum in the warmer months.

Due to my young son taking over the hothouse for some of his exotic plants, I converted a 4m length of benching to a hot bench for plants that prefer a bit of warmth in winter. I have it thermostatically controlled to run at 17-20°C.

Watering

I water once a week in the warmer months with rainwater. I transfer water from my water tank into a 200-litre drum which has an Ajax Piston Pump attached to it and a long hose with which I water into the pots of all the plants. Having to use a Pistol grip type nozzle on the hose it is necessary to have a pressure relief valve and a return to the drum, as being a piston pump it has positive displacement. This is good, as when fertilising, (which I do every second watering), or using other chemicals the return flow keeps them agitated. Small seedlings and mounted plants are watered more often.

Fertilising

I use Peter's XL Cal-Mag Finisher fertiliser all year, at half recommended strength. However, I make a liquid stock solution and dissolve 2kg of the fertiliser powder in litres of warm water, then store the solution in a 10-litre container. When I wish to fertilise the plants, I add 300ml of the stock solution to the 200-litre drum of water. This is half strength.

The reason I do this is as follows. The fertiliser compound is made up of numerous chemicals. During the handling after it leaves the factory, and due to the many different sizes and forms of the various chemicals, an even distribution of all the elements is highly unlikely. To measure out, say, 100ml of the dry powder to use, the chance of having the correct balance in the fertilising solution would be extremely unlikely. There is no guarantee what I do is perfect but the chance of achieving the correct balance is far more likely and it works for me.

Media

I use Aus-Gro Bark and have been doing so for many years. I treat the bark before use by the following method. I empty a bag of bark into a 70-litre garbage bin which has a clip-on lid. I add a solution of 80g of calcium nitrate dissolved in 40 litres of water. I soak the bark in this for two days, then tip the bin on its side carefully to drain. I then add a solution of 80g of Epsom Salts dissolved in 40 litres of water and soak for a further two days. Then I drain off the last solution and spread out the bark on a sheet of plastic and let it partially dry. I place the bark in a container and use it as required. A pH reading of approx. 6.5 is normally achieved, which is what I prefer.

Conclusion

Growing orchids has been a very enjoyable pastime. I have appreciated the beauty of the flowers, the challenges of growing them, the shows and conferences, setting up displays and the many friends, some extraordinary, that have been made. It has all been great!

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Considerations Before Award Judging: A Discussion Paper

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Summary

In the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc. and other judging jurisdictions, some issues may be considered or discussed before award judging as part of the judging process. The objective is to ensure a more consistent approach by judges and panels with a view to better judging outcomes. Some considerations are not covered or are only partly covered by judging guidelines. Examples are the system of assessment to be used (e.g., appreciation or pointing up), the level of preliminary observations, the minimum size and condition of a plant, whether discussion occurs before scoring, evidence that there has been plant growth since acquisition, characteristics that rule a plant out for award judging and the requirements for judging using photographs. The issues are raised for the potential consideration of all Australian judging panels and are not specifically related to ANOS judging. Although consideration of judging procedures and practice before plants are judged for awards is useful, it is not the purpose of this article to make any recommendations.

Introduction

There are differing approaches to award judging in panels in Australia, even in the same state or region. ANOS, the Australian Orchid Council (AOC), the Orchid Societies Council of Victoria (OSCOV), the Orchid Society of New South Wales (OSNSW) and other panels face similar issues. Judging guidelines cannot address all the issues, are sometimes not put through a consensus and agreement process and need regular revision. Some actions and considerations that might occur before award judging are considered here to stimulate discussion and a few may, after careful deliberation, become part of the guidelines.

There are few published papers relating to judging. This reluctance may be because writers, even those who have thought about and practised judging for decades, feel that they will be strongly criticised for speaking about judging or be criticised as people who think they have the answers. Yet all assessment activities need ongoing evaluation, revision and a process of accountability if they are to operate effectively and have the confidence of the growers.

We presented a paper on judging at the World Orchid Conference in Ecuador (McMonagle and Adams 2017). This was at the request of the organisers, who wanted a balance of topics, and it promoted interest and discussion without any apparent negative reactions. It is NOT our intention to make any definitive statements about specific changes to award judging processes. This is the province of those who oversee judging and the panel members. There are some legitimate concerns about the lack of consistency between individual panels regarding judging awards. Here we raise some issues that many judges have mentioned in recent years, mainly related to the assessment of plants BEFORE award judging proceeds, so that they may be considered with the goals of continuous improvement and improved judging results.

The Judging Process

The main stages of judging are:

1. Nomination or request for a plant(s) to be considered for an award.

2. Inspection of plant or photos by a small group of experienced judges to decide if it will go to a panel for scoring OR a panel may inspect the plant and vote on whether to proceed to scoring.

3. Directions about the task(s) given by the panel leader. Possible discussion.

4. Careful observation of the plant by the panel.

5. Scoring using a points system, or by the appreciation method.

6. Processing of scores and finalisation by the panel leader.

Stages 2–5 involve varied approaches. Most of the processes reviewed here involve stages 2–4. which we regard as preliminaries to actual judging.

Preliminary Activities- Before the Pencils Come Out

Judging does not start when the scores are written on a judging sheet and the judges' names recorded. It is similar to officiating at football, which begins when the referees or umpires meet the players and officials, inspect the uniforms and equipment and fill out report forms, rather than when a brand-new ball is bounced or handed to a player. If the preliminaries are well done and seen to be done by the officials, then the panel and its members are set up for successful performance - and it is a performance. Some preliminary activities are considered below.

Consider Whether the Exhibit Meets the Minimum Standards for an Award

Observations by the initial assessors or individual panel members BEFORE considering the positive and negative features. Some exclusions may not be mentioned in the guidelines. The presence of disease, damaged racemes, racemes with deformed or missing flowers, insufficient flower count and very poor plant condition are often specified for exclusion, but the number of defects or damage to leaves, amount of trimming to remove damage, the degree of damage to stems and flowers and the effect of this on the exhibit requires judgement.

Under AOC guidelines, the minimum flower count on the inflorescence being judged is specified for some genera. For the remaining genera, the adequacy of flower count is left to the judges. The assessors may consider the minimum amount of flowering in relation to that expected for an award, the minimum expected presentation of the plant and the overall floral display. It may not be possible to define these, but if a panel considers them, they are likely to arrive at a good consensus about whether it is eligible for an award or not. This might be called the 'pub test'. When the award photographs are published will the plant look like an award? If not, this may cause embarrassment to the panel.

The vetting judges may need to exercise judgement about the differences between fatal and non-fatal defects. One or two flowers missing from an inflorescence may be fatal in plants with low flower counts such as exhibition cattleyas, cymbidiums, and *Phalaenopsis*, but a *Dendrobium speciosum* with a couple of hundred flowers on an inflorescence may be considered if there are one or two missing or damaged flowers that do not detract from the exhibit. This could be regarded as a non-fatal defect.

The role of vetting judges is to assess the plant for defects that would rule it ineligible to be judged – not to decide if the plant should be awarded or not. In cases where it is obvious that the plant is significantly below award standard, it is appropriate for the vetting judge to advise the Registrar who can inform the owner that the plant will not be judged for an award.

Most Australian guidelines do not specify how to assess the state of the plant. In the British Orchid Council guidelines, 50 out of 100 points may be allocated for the vegetative part of the plant, and 50 points for the flowers, usually ensuring that

plants in poor vegetative condition do not receive quality awards. Some qualifications in Australian guidelines may be useful here.

The Process of Observation

The panel leader may ensure that judges examine every aspect of the plant, looking for major damage or defects that could rule the plant or a part of it out from scoring, for example, racemes that must be excluded. This could mean that the plant no longer meets the minimum expected floriferousness for an award.

When a plant is exhibited in a display and not able to be inspected fully in place, it should be carefully removed, with permission of the Show Marshall, to where it can be fully assessed. There have been occasions where the back of a plant has not been inspected, and it was later found that there were significant defects or diseases such that the proposed award was cancelled.

Careful observation leads to a discussion about whether to proceed with award processes. With *Dendrobium speciosum*, for example, the number of racemes present should be broadly commensurate with plant size and the number of canes with a potential to flower. Large plant specimens with only two racemes may not meet the criteria for floriferousness under ANOS guidelines. The practice of removing several racemes to promote increased length and larger flowers on only one or two racemes, leaving evidence of cut racemes, may lead to panels considering the expected appearance for an award.

There is usually a compulsory ownership period before submitting a plant for award consideration. Twenty-four months are required for cultural awards and six months for other awards under AOC rules. There have been awards for a few plants that may have been owned for these periods, but slow-growing plants such as *D. speciosum*-dominated hybrids, when divided may not grow new roots or shoots for a much longer period. In these cases, the canes can be shrunken, and the floral display, with a bright colour or other superficially attractive features, is very much substandard for the grex compared with quality awards given to actively growing and advancing plants. Judges who know the particular plants will not make errors in deciding whether to score them or not, but not all panel members will be aware of this situation. These are cases for discussion, and possibly for considering additional guidelines to include evidence that a plant (division) is actively growing, with new leads present. Evidence of recent collection or remounting is also a consideration where the owner of the plants may need to be consulted.

Minimum Plant Size

Guidelines usually do not provide information on minimum plant size in relation to what may be expected for an optimal floral display at the award level. It is difficult to define and will vary for different genera and species. Small seedlings or divisions may require an assessment for adequate size, and a consensus reached on whether to proceed to scoring. Some plants, for example, *Sarcochilus* hybrids can flower early in their development and may be presented with only two or three racemes, possibly with large flowers. Three or four years later they may be approaching optimal size with many more racemes distributed over the whole plant and represent what is expected. The flowers may be a bit smaller, but the display and plant quality may be vastly superior. Under ANOS guidelines the larger plant may receive a quality award, but small seedlings usually do not meet the minimum of 60 % of the points for floriferousness.

Presentation of Floral Display

This is another category that cannot be easily defined. With all orchids and particularly with Australian ones which may have relatively small, numerous flowers, the presentation of racemes and individual flowers is a key characteristic, which has an effective value much greater than the approximate 15% allocated for Habit of Inflorescence in ANOS judging. Presentation towards the viewer, if this is the natural manner of the flowers, is critical to appreciation and also

Dendrobium speciosum var. *blackdownense* 'Plumes'

Dendrobium speciosum var. *curvicaule*

Sarcochilus Judith 'Millie'. Area of flowers similar to area of leaves.

Sarcochilus Edna. Single raceme of a non-classic hybrid that can carry four or more racemes.

Dendrobium Bicentennial Rose 'Stripes'. The plant is in a 12 cm diam. pot with a dense display of flowers.

Dendrobium mortii. Natural forms usually have one flower per raceme.

Dendrobium Avril's Gold 'Zac'. Flowers have intense colour and clear markings.

Dendrobium Living Eyes

Sarcochilus Judith 'Pamela'. A classic style hybrid showing variation in flower colour.

Sarcochilus Cherie 'BT'. A non-classic style showing variation in flower colour.

Sarcochilus Duno Judilly 'HT'. Flowers are openly spaced.

Sarcochilus George Colthup. Flowers are closely packed.

affects the scoring of Colour and Attractiveness, and Shape. These categories cannot be easily assessed if the front face of the flowers is not visible or is different in the flowers along the raceme.

Distribution of flowers along a raceme and the presentation of racemes is important. Clumping at the end of racemes and arching that presents the individual flowers poorly may exclude a plant from award consideration, even though the individual flowers are of award quality.

Variability of Floral Characteristics

Floral colour and size often vary naturally along a raceme and there are no guidelines for considering the amount of variation. It is impossible to precisely define, but an assessment concerning what is expected should resolve the problem, provided all panel members have similar knowledge and approach. This can be achieved by training and by a well-ordered discussion on the day led by the panel leader. Most Australian genera including *Dendrobium* and *Sarcochilus* have smaller flowers at the end of the raceme, but this should not be excessive for the species or hybrid. *Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii* and its hybrids can have marked colour variations from red purple at the base to white at the terminal end and may be due to a particular parent being used widely. It does not occur with some other parents. There is a judgement to be made by the panel about the amount of allowable variation, and whether it detracts from the display.

Scoring Methods – Pointing Up and Appreciation

ANOS uses a points system and judges are given intense training in how to apply it. Other panels, AOC for example, list the potential points for assessing quality, but at present decisions on awards are made by the more subjective appreciation system. There has been much discussion over the years about 'points versus appreciation' and this is likely to continue. Regardless of the system used, judging quality depends on the skills, experience and knowledge of the panel members, the consistency of performance within a panel judging a particular orchid, and the variation in performance of panels over a judging year.

The scoring systems used vary between judging systems in Australia, although most will arrive at similar results in most instances. ANOS uses and is satisfied with pointing up characteristics, which ensures that all judges consider the characteristics compared to the minimum for each character and each award level.

One of us (PA) has unpublished data for judging the same plants at much the same time by two different methods - appreciation under AOC and pointing up under ANOS. Although the training requirements are different in the two panels, the scatter of scores was much narrower in the panel that used a pointing up method.

The system of points used in some panels other than ANOS in various states is variable and may be more standardised in future. The AOC Judging Handbook defines the points allocated for various criteria (Basic Criteria for Quality Awards), but judges are not required to list the points allocated to each criterion when judging under the appreciation method.

Group Discussion Before Scoring

Views amongst judges vary about whether a discussion under the control of the panel leader should occur before a plant is assessed for an award. Both approaches are used in panels in parts of Australia. ANOS has a requirement that there is a discussion, with pros and cons given by experienced judges, focussing on the features of the plant with no direction or opinion about the specific scoring. Under time constraints at some shows, a discussion might not be possible, but this does not meet guidelines. The most common argument for omitting discussion is that it cannot be controlled, and biases or strong opinions will be expressed, causing undue influence on panel members. An experienced panel leader should be well able to take charge of a useful discussion.

The strongest support for a well-presented

discussion comes from the need to have all judges familiar with the positive and negative features of a particular plant, and therefore able to score them in a rational and informed manner. It is a vital part of obtaining a satisfactory result and important for judge education, as there is a wide variation in knowledge level between judges for particular genera. Benchmarking against previously awarded plants of the same or similar grex provides guidance to judges on the appropriate range for the score. For benchmarking to be effective, the panel leader needs to make details of relevant previous awards available to the panel. When a very unfamiliar plant or a new style of plant is considered for the first time, a discussion is even more important. One alternative is for those members who have no knowledge to stand aside and not participate.

Use of Photography, Alone or in Combination with Face-to-face Judging

The COVID 19 pandemic in Australia in early 2020 lead to the cancellation of many shows and meetings and disruption of normal face to plant judging, including award judging. This resulted in some panels in the use of judging by photography, applied in a variety of ways, to ensure that a judging service continued for growers.

ANOS had introduced photography before COVID 19 to allow judging where it was not possible to assemble a minimum of five judges. At least three judges were required face to plant for judging to proceed, with the remaining distant judges using photographs and discussing key items such as quality of display, colour, substance and texture and condition of the plant with judges who had seen the plant. This process appears to have been satisfactory but has not been varied during the pandemic. With severe COVID 19 restrictions in Victoria and New South Wales, it has not been possible to arrange for three judges to see some outstanding plants, and the award numbers have dropped greatly in the past two seasons.

In the AOC system, photography has been used in very different ways. In New South Wales and Queensland, it appears that plants nominated for awards have been examined closely by at least two judges before deciding whether to proceed and send photographs to the entire panel for scoring. There seems to be an acceptance that it has worked at least satisfactorily with growers receiving awards. In Victoria in 2020–21, most AOC plants were not seen by judges, and judging occurred using photographs with some information provided. There was a greater number of awards than usual in 2020 for reasons that are not clear, and a lower than usual number of awards granted in the winter-spring flowering season of 2021.

Photography has played a role in maintaining judging, but some are concerned that using it alone risks some plants receiving an award when they are not in award condition and have suboptimal floral displays. It is not possible to assess disease, damage, floral colour, substance and texture and presentation all around the plant without inspecting the whole plant. There may need to be a discussion about the consistency across panels of the use of photography and a listing of the minimum requirements, e.g. the number of judges who see the plant in person, the number of photographic views of the plant, comments on plant condition, defects and damage, colour, substance and texture, presentation, as well as some standard measurements, and whether the judges relying on photographs discuss with those who have inspected the plant before submitting their scores.

Figures 1 and 2 have been selected to promote reflection on some of the points raised in this article. The photos alone are insufficient to make decisions on whether an award should be granted. Some photos are of awarded plants, but this is deliberately not specified. The brief notes in some legends are intended as information only.

Figure 1 is for considering plant size, condition, minimum floriferousness and presentation of the exhibit. Figure 2 is for considering the quality of colour and markings, variation in colour and shape, spacing and presentation of racemes and

flowers. The questions to consider as a training exercise in looking at these photos are:-

What characteristics lead to ruling out an exhibit from proceeding to award judging?

What observations or features lead to deciding to proceed to award judging?

Discussion

Judging is always moving forward, with new plant styles and growing trends to consider, but the opportunities to reflect and re-assess the guidelines can be limited. Additions to the judging handbook and training programs are needed progressively, especially as the processes of judging change due to consequences of COVID 19, such as the use of photography.

The quality of photography has been a vexed issue for judging registrars in the publication and archiving of awarded results, and it is more pressing when it is used to decide which plants are awarded and at what level. There is also a risk of photography being used in an unintended manner. There was a report of a judge using a digital photograph to magnify floral parts up to the level of a dissecting microscope such that normal anatomical parts could be interpreted as abnormalities. Technology should not be used in a way that plants might be marked down for a blemish or structure not seen with the naked eye.

These issues are raised for judges to reflect on their own experiences, and no particular directive or advice is intended. Some issues could be the topic for training days or after a judging event, where they arise and create interest or questions. Some issues might be evaluated by panels during the revision of judging handbooks. We consider that panels that think about problems and uncertain areas of judging make better and more consistent decisions by having worked through them, even though there are often no definitive conclusions from the discussions. As for writing about judging issues, it should be possible to stimulate interest without being judgemental and perhaps contribute to the further development of our skills.

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Charlie McMonagle is an AOC judge and has officiated at six international shows. He has been Registrar for the Sunshine Coast sub-panel of the Central Queensland AOC Award Judging Panel for four years and Training officer for that sub-panel for the past two years.

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Dendrobium brownii F. Dietr. – An Earlier Name for *Dendrobium discolor* Lindl.

Text by Paul Ormerod | wsandave2@bigpond.com

Abstract

The name *Dendrobium brownii* is shown to be the first available valid binomial for the golden orchid, commonly known as *D. discolor*. A list of the synonymy and some typification notes are also provided.

Introduction

Dendrobium brownii has been known since 1963 as *D. discolor* when Alex Hawkes pointed out that the earlier name *D. undulatum* R. Br. is an illegitimate homonym of a South American species now known as *Xylobium undulatum* (Ruiz & Pav.) Rolfe. In Queensland *D. brownii* is popularly known as the golden orchid though the name seems rather inappropriate since the flowers are usually yellowish with brownish marks and striations. Only the variant *"broomfieldii"* can be described as having golden flowers, but it is only rarely found in populations of the typical species.

In 1824 Professor Friedrich Dietrich (1768-1850) of Berlin was updating his dictionary of gardening and botany and he found that a new name was required for *Dendrobium undulatum* of Australia. He called it *D. brownii* after the original author of the prior name. Robert Brown (on the Matthew Flinders captained H.M.S. Investigator) had collected the species in the southern part of its distribution at Keppel Bay sometime between 9 August and 20 October 1802.

Unfortunately, Professor Dietrich's work appears to have never been consulted by orchid researchers and the few orchids he renamed have been completely overlooked in the literature until relatively recently. Thus, it will be a bit of a surprise to find that *D. undulatum* has had a valid replacement name for almost 200 years.

Dendrobium brownii F. Dietr., Nachtr. Vollst. Lex. Gartn. 10: 122, 1824.

Basionym: *Dendrobium undulatum* R. Br., Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl.: 332, 1810 *nom. illeg.* [non (Ruiz. & Pav.) Pers. 1807].

Type: Australia, Queensland, Keppel Bay, 9 August to 20 October 1802, *R. Brown s.n.* [Lectotype (Cribb 1986: 665 as holotype): BM; Isolectotypes: E, K, MEL]; Endeavour River, 17 June to 4 August 1770, *J. Banks & D. Solander s.n.* (Syntype: BM; Isosyntype: MEL; drawing by *S. Parkinson* BM).

Homotypic synonyms: *Callista undulata* (R. Br.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 655, 1891 *nom. illeg.*

Dendrobium undulans Bakh.f., Blumea 12: 68, 1963 *nom. illeg.*

Durabaculum undulatum (R. Br.) M.A. Clem. & D.L. Jones, Orchadian 13, 11: 489, 2002 *nom. illeg.*

Heterotypic synonyms: *Dendrobium discolor* Lindl., Edwards's Bot. Reg. 27: Misc. 21, no. 50, t.52, 1841.

Type: Indonesia, Java, ex Botanic Garden Buitenzorg, *imp. & cult. Messrs. Loddiges s.n.* (Holotype: K-L).

Dendrobium luridum W. Hill, Moreton Bay Courier 15, 936: 2, 27 October 1860 *nom. inval.*

Basis for name: Australia, Queensland, South

Kennedy District, Cumberland Islands, Long Island, September to October 1860, *E. Fitzalan s.n.* (GH, MEL, 7 sheets).

Dendrobium undulatum R. Br. var. *albertisianum* F. Muell., Descr. Notes Pap. Pl. 1: 73, 1876.

Durabaculum albertisianum (F. Muell.) M.A. Clem. & D.L. Jones, Orchadian 13, 11: 487, 2002.

Type: Papua New Guinea, Fly River, 1876, *Count L.M. D'Albertis s.n.* (Syntypes: BM, FI, 3 sheets, MEL?).

Dendrobium undulatum R.Br. var. *fimbrilabium* Rchb.f., Gard. Chron. n.s., 9: 40, 1878.

Dendrobium discolor Lindl. var. *fimbrilabium* (Rchb.f.) Dockr., Austral. Pl. 3: 28, 1964.

Durabaculum fimbrilabium (Rchb.f.) M.A. Clem. & D.L. Jones, Orchadian 13, 11: 487, 2002.

Type: Without origin, 1877, *cult. B.S. Williams s.n.* (Holotype: W-R).

Dendrobium fuscum Fitzg., Syd. Morn. Herald: 3, 24 Sep 1879; Gard. Chron. n.s., 12: 680, 29 Nov 1879.

Dendrobium discolor Lindl. var. *fuscum* (Fitzg.) Dockr., Austral. Pl. 3: 28, 1964.

Durabaculum fuscum (Fitzg.) M.A. Clem. & D.L. Jones, Orchadian 13, 11: 487, 2002.

Type: Australia, Queensland, Port Denison, fl. at Sydney International Exhibition, 20 September 1879, *J.S. Edgar s.n.* (Holotype: lost; Lectotype, here designated: drawing in State Library of N.S.W., Item 01: 80-92).

Dendrobium undulatum R. Br. var. *broomfieldii* Fitzg., Austral. Orch. 2, 3: [t.4, 5], 1888.

Dendrobium broomfieldii Fitzg., Austral. Orch. 2, 3: [back cover], 1888.

Dendrobium discolor Lindl. var. *broomfieldii* (Fitzg.) A.D. Hawkes, Orquidea (Rio de Janeiro) 25, 4: 173, 1963; M.A. Clem., Austral. Orch. Res. 1: 52, 1989 (isonym).

Dendrobium discolor Lindl. forma *broomfieldii* (Fitzg.) Dockr., Austral. Pl. 3: 28, 1964.

Durabaculum undulatum (R. Br.) M.A. Clem. & D.L. Jones var. *broomfieldii* (Fitzg.) M.A. Clem. & D.L. Jones, Orchadian 13, 11: 489, 2002.

Type: Australia ["Northern Australia"], without locality, cult. in Sydney, fl. October, *Captain J. Broomfield s.n.* (Holotype: BM).

Dendrobium arachnanthe Kraenzl., in Engl., Pflanzenr. IV 50, II, B.21, 45: 152, 1910.

Durabaculum arachnanthe (Kraenzl.) M.A. Clem. & D.L. Jones, Orchadian 13, 11: 487, 2002.

Type: Indonesia, Maluku Prov., Kei Islands, Ketcil a Tual, August 1873, *O. Beccari s.n.* (Lectotype, here designated: FI 008161; Isolectotypes: FI 008162, FI 008163, K).

Dendrobium undulatum R. Br. var. *carterae* F.M. Bailey, Queensl. Agr. J. 27: 306, 1911.

Type: Australia, Queensland, Percy Islands, Pine Islet, cult. in Brisbane, *T.W. Carter s.n.* (Holotype: lost). Lectotype, here designated: t.524 bis in Compr. Cat. Queensl. Pl., 1909.

Dendrobium undulatum R. Br. var. *gracile* J.J. Sm., Nova Guinea 12, 1: 47, t.13-37, 1913.

Type: Indonesia, Papua or nearby islands, *cult. Hort. Bogor. s.n.* (Holotype: BO).

Dendrobium undulatum R. Br. var. *australiense* Laycock, Orch. Review 38: 10, 1930.

Type: Indonesia, without locality, cult. in Bandung, Java, *J. van Brero s.n.* (Holotype: lost).

Dendrobium elobatum H.M.R. Rupp, Vic. Nat. 69: 116, 1953.

Type: Australia, Queensland, Cairns District, Trinity Bay, on mangrove, August 1952, *S.F.*

Goessling-St. Cloud s.n. (Holotype: NSW).

Dendrobium discolor Lindl. subsp. *incurvatum* Liddle & P.I. Forster, Austrobaileya 3, 2: 320, f.1C-D, 1990.

Type: Australia, Queensland, Cook District, upper Pascoe River, 5 July 1972, *A.W. Dockrill 471* (Holotype: CNS, 2 sheets; Isotype: BRI).

Dendrobium onyx Ormerod, Checkl. Papuas. Orch.: 486, f., 2017 *nom. inval.*

Basis for name: Papua New Guinea, Oro Prov., Tufi Subdistrict, near Guruguru Village, 25 m, 30 June 1954, *R.D. Hoogland 4226* (AMES, CANB).

Distribution: Indonesia [Maluku Prov. (Aru and Kei Islands), Papua Prov.]; Papua New Guinea; Australia (Queensland).

Etymology: The species is named after Scottish botanist Robert Brown FRSE, FRS, FLS, MWS (21 December 1773 to 10 June 1858). He visited Australia from 1802 to 1805, collecting around most of the Australian coast as he accompanied the surveys being conducted by Matthew Flinders. He published the first major account on Australian plants in his *Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae et Insulae Van-Diemen* printed in 1810, and he is also considered the originator of the science of plant geography, and the discoverer of cellular agitation (i.e., Brownian motion), among his many other achievements. A full account of his remarkable life and achievements has recently been published by David Mabberley and the late David Moore (2022).

Dendrobium brownii is a widespread and relatively common, usually coastal, lowland orchid, though it can occur higher up (ca. 600 m) and further inland in places such as the Atherton Tablelands. Generally, it is a plant of bright situations such as in mangrove, littoral forest, or more rarely rainforest. It may be epiphytic or lithophytic and can grow into large clumps.

Dendrobium brownii belongs to section *Spatulata* Lindl., a group currently with about 65 species distributed from Java and the Philippines to Samoa. Within the section it is relatively easy to identify due to its particularly undulate and twisted sepals and petals, and lip with a narrow midlobe. Liddle and Forster (1990) under the name *D. discolor* divided it into two subspecies based on geographical distribution and characters of the labellum. Unfortunately, their subspecies *incurvatum* found from Coen north in Australia to southern New Guinea, and the Aru and Kei islands corresponds with the type form of *D. discolor* in having erect to incurved triangular sidelobes of the labellum. So, if the name *D. discolor* is retained then plants from the McIvor River south to Agnes Waters on the east coast of Queensland that have spreading, rounded to truncate labellum sidelobes will require a new subspecific epithet.

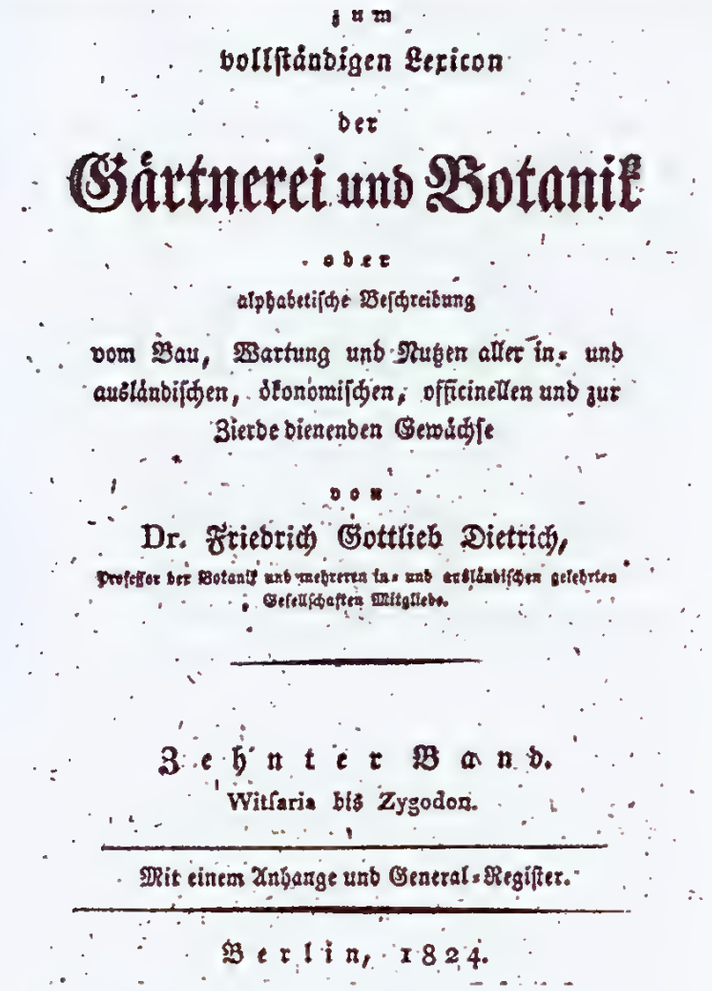
I have not proposed any infraspecific varieties because no doubt there will be a proposal to conserve the name *D. discolor,* and such transfers may prove to be superfluous.

Herbarium material of *D. fuscum* Fitzg. apparently does not exist. It was shown in the Queensland display section of the 1879 Sydney International Exhibition by J.S. Edgar of the Rockhampton Botanic Gardens. The plant originated from Port Denison, but it was not stated who collected it originally. Eugene Fitzalan had earlier (1870) collected *D. brownii* at Port Denison, as can be judged by specimens of his from this locality in Edinburgh (E) and Leiden (L). Fortunately, Fitzgerald's unpublished drawing was found in the State Library of New South Wales, and this is chosen as lectotype above.

The lectotype chosen for *D. arachnanthe* Kraenzl. is annotated as type of that name in Kraenzlin's hand.

No herbarium material appears to exist of the name *D. undulatum* var. *carterae* F.M. Bailey. The drawing published in 1909 is selected as lectotype.

Dendrobium undulatum var. *australiense* Laycock is based on Indonesian material cultivated in Java. This material is believed to originated from



zum

vollständigen Lexicon

der

Gärtnerei und Botanik

oder

alphabetische Beschreibung

vom Bau, Wartung und Nutzen aller in- und ausländischen, ökonomischen, officinellen und zur Zierde dienenden Gewächse

von

Dr. Friedrich Gottlieb Dietrich,

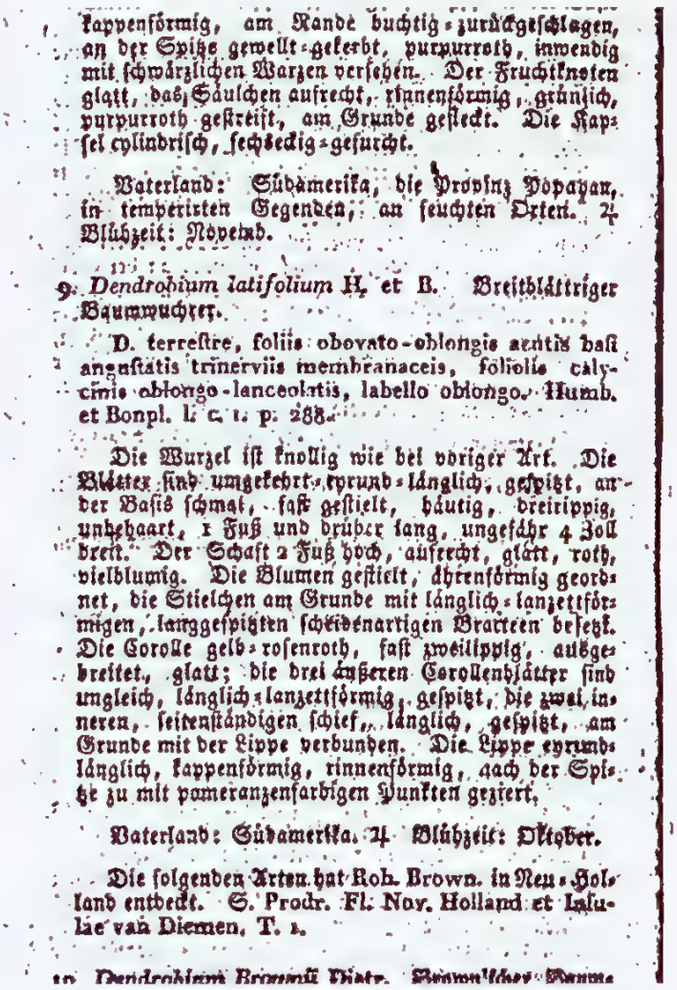
Professor der Botanik und mehreren in- und ausländischen gelehrten Gesellschaften Mitgliede.

Zehnter Band.

Witsaria bis Zygodon.

Mit einem Anhange und General-Register.

Berlin, 1824.



kappenförmig, am Rande buchtig-zurückgeschlagen, an der Spitze gewellt-gekerbt, purpurroth, inwendig mit schwärzlichen Warzen versehen. Der Fruchtknoten glatt, das Säulchen aufrecht, rinnenförmig, grünlich, purpurroth gestreift, am Grunde gefleckt. Die Kapsel cylindrisch, sechseckig-gefurcht.

Vaterland: Südamerika, die Provinz Popayan, in temperirten Gegenden, an feuchten Orten. 4 Blühzeit: Novemb.

9. *Dendrobium latifolium* H. et B. Breitblättriger Baumwuchter.

D. terrestre, foliis obovato-oblongis acutis basi angustatis trinerviis membranaceis, foliolis calycinis oblongo-lanceolatis, labello oblongo. Humb. et Bonpl. l. c. t. p. 288.

Die Wurzel ist knollig wie bei voriger Art. Die Blätter sind umgekehrt-eyrund-länglich, gespitzt, an der Basis schmal, fast gestielt, häutig, dreirippig, unbehaart, 1 Fuß und drüber lang, ungefähr 4 Zoll breit. Der Schaft 2 Fuß hoch, aufrecht, glatt, roth, vielblumig. Die Blumen gestielt, ährenförmig geordnet, die Stielchen am Grunde mit länglich-lanzettförmigen, langgespitzten scheidenartigen Bracteen besetzt. Die Corolle gelb-rosenroth, fast zweilippig, ausgebreitet, glatt; die drei äußeren Corollenblätter sind ungleich, länglich-lanzettförmig, gespitzt, die zwei inneren, seitenständigen schief, länglich, gespitzt, am Grunde mit der Lippe verbunden. Die Lippe eyrund-länglich, kappenförmig, rinnenförmig, nach der Spitze zu mit pomeranzenfarbigen Punkten geziert.

Vaterland: Südamerika. 4 Blühzeit: October.

Die folgenden Arten hat Rob. Brown. in Neu-Holland entdeckt. S. Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holland. et Insulae van Diemen. T. 1.

10. *Dendrobium Brunnii* Diatr. Brunn'licher Baum-

Pages from Nachträge zum vollständigen Lexicon de

what is now Maluku or Papua Provinces. It is not named after Australia; it presumably should have been called var. *"australe"*.

Two invalid names have been published that appear to be synonyms of *D. brownii.* The first is *D. luridum,* which was discussed by Dowe (2015). Material that may represent this entity was collected on the 1860 Burdekin Expedition by Eugene Fitzalan. The other is *D. onyx,* of which the description had been deleted, but unfortunately the drawing remained. This entity seemed at first to be a possible hybrid between *D. brownii* and another taxon, but now I think it is just part of the remarkable variation of the species. Noteworthy features of *D. onyx* are the shortly rounded sidelobes and rather broad midlobe.

Excluded Varieties

Dendrobium undulatum R. Br. var. *johannis* (Rchb.f.) F.M. Bailey, Syn. Queensl. Fl.: 509, 1883.

= **Dendrobium johannis** Rchb.f., Gard. Chron.: 890, 1865.

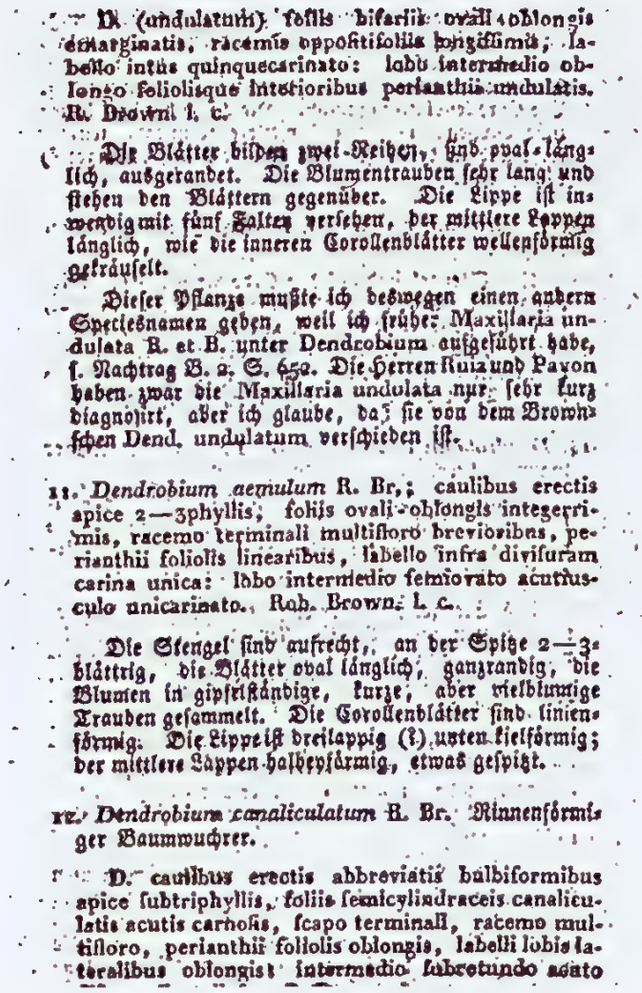
Distribution: Australia (N Queensland); Papua New Guinea.

Though related to *D. brownii* this taxon has long been accepted as a species in its own right, easily distinguished by its smaller stature, narrower, acute leaves, and flowers in which the ovate lip midlobe bears the keels. In *D. brownii* the ligulate to oblong lip midlobe has the keels ending at the base.

Dendrobium undulatum R. Br. var. *lilacinum* Laycock, Orch. Review 38: 10, 1930.

Type: Indonesia, cult. in Bandung, Java, *J. van Brero s.n.* (Holotype: lost).

Distribution: Indonesia.



D. (undulatum) foliis bifariis ovali-oblongis emarginatis, racemis oppositifoliis longissimis, labello intus quinquecarinato: labio intermedio oblongo foliolisque intimioribus perianthii undulatis. R. Brown l. c.

Die Blätter bilden zwei Reihen, sind oval-länglich, ausgerandet. Die Blumentrauben sehr lang und stehen den Blättern gegenüber. Die Lippe ist inwendig mit fünf Falten versehen, der mittlere Lappen länglich, wie die inneren Corollenblätter wellenförmig gekräuselt.

Dieser Pflanze mußte ich deswegen einen andern Speciesnamen geben, weil ich früher Maxillaria undulata R. et P. unter Dendrobium aufgeführt habe, s. Nachtrag B. 2. S. 652. Die Herren Ruiz und Pavon haben zwar die Maxillaria undulata nur sehr kurz diagnosirt, aber ich glaube, daß sie von dem Brownschen Dend. undulatum verschieden ist.

11. *Dendrobium aemulum* R. Br.; caulibus erectis apice 2—3phyllis, foliis ovali-oblongis integerrimis, racemo terminali multifloro brevioribus, perianthii foliolis linearibus, labello infra divisuram carina unica: labio intermedio semiovato acutiusculo unicarinato. Rob. Brown. l. c.

Die Stengel sind aufrecht, an der Spitze 2—3blättrig, die Blätter oval länglich, ganzrandig, die Blumen in gipfelständige, kurze, aber vielblumige Trauben gesammelt. Die Corollenblätter sind linienförmig. Die Lippe ist dreilappig (?) unten kielförmig; der mittlere Lappen halbeyförmig, etwas gespitzt.

12. *Dendrobium canaliculatum* R. Br. Rinnenförmiger Baumwuchrer.

D. caulibus erectis abbreviatis bulbiformibus apice subtriphyllis, foliis semicylindraceis canaliculatis acutis carnosis, scapo terminali, racemo multifloro, perianthii foliolis oblongis, labelli lobis lateralibus oblongis intermedio subrotundo acuto

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This variety is said to have smaller, more compact lilac-shaded flowers. These characters suggest a different species, unfortunately no material has been found to establish the identity of the plant.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank John Dowe for helpful discussions, Grahame and Margaret Muller for help with Australian literature, and Gretchen Wade of the Botany Libraries, Harvard University Herbaria for sourcing the protologue of *D. brownii*. I am also grateful to herbarium and library staff at BM, BRI, HUH (A, AMES, GH), K, MEL, and NSW for their help and hospitality during my visits.

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Paul Ormerod has studied and described new species over several decades, particularly from New Guinea.

ANOS Kabi Group Inaugural Autumn Show 2022: 'A Celebration of Cookies'

Text and photos Roslyn Capell | capell666@ozemail.com.au

ANOS Kabi Group's inaugural autumn show was held on the weekend of 8-10th April 2022. Kabi and the North Moreton Queensland Orchid Council staged a Combined Orchid Spectacular at the Covered Courts at the Genesis Christian College at Bray Park, Brisbane. There were two shows benched separately but adjacent, and a sales area with several commercial vendors as well as members' sales.

Orchid show organisers can never predict with certainty the number or type of orchids that will be entered, but in Brisbane in early April it would be fair to anticipate a high number of exhibits of *Dendrobium bigibbum*. Alas, that was not to be. There were some very nice *Dendrobium bigibbum*, with representatives from each of the three Australian varieties. The Champion *Dendrobium bigibbum* was a fine plant of *D. bigibbum* var. *superbum* grown by Dave Groffen.

There was a lot to celebrate about this show. It was the first Kabi show since 2019 as the 2020 and 2021 spring shows had to be cancelled due to COVID-19. It was the first Kabi autumn show, and two plants received ANOS awards.

Although plant numbers were down, the range was wide. As well as the several examples of *D. bigibbum,* including a nice "blue" colour form, there were plants of *D. affine*, *D. monophyllum*, *D. rigidum*, *D. schneiderae*, *and D. toressae*, *Dendrobium* sect. *Biloba* and sect. *Latouria* species, and *Bulbophyllum schillerianum*. There was a mix of Australian and Australasian *Dendrobium* hybrids from various *Dendrobium* sections and some intersectional crosses, including plants of *D.* Bucko (*D.* Peewee x *D. tangerinum*), *D.* Phena's Charm 'Genesis' (*D.* Brinawa Charm x *D. bigibbum*) and *D.* Warringah 'Snow White' (*D. bigibbum* x *D. speciosum*). Other *Dendrobium* sect. *Phalaenanthe* hybrids, and *Phalaenanthe/ Spatulata* hybrids such as *D.* Fantasy Land (*D.* Cherry Dance x *D. bigibbum*) and *D.* Pearl Vera (*D.* Topaz Dream x *D. bigibbum*), were well-represented. A few nice Australasian dendrobiums found their way onto the North Moreton show benches, including *D.* White Grace 'Sato' HCC/ ANOS 2019 (Qld) and *D.* Asternova 'Snow Drop'.

A small plant of the Australasian *Dendrobium* Hibiki provided a bright highlight. This hybrid results from the pairing of *D. bracteosum* and *D. laevifolium*. The species in *Dendrobium* sect. *Calyptrochilus* to which these two belong are thought to be bird-pollinated and are often brightly coloured and also long-lasting. *Dendrobium* Hibiki produces vibrant pink flowers with an equally vibrant orange lip, easily spotted on the bench even as small plants. There was another interesting little *D. bracteosum* hybrid benched in the seedling class, *D.* Nagomi (*D. cuthbertsonii* x *D. bracteosum*). The flower was a soft salmon colour with a contrasting orange and red labellum which was quite large for the size of the flower. There was even one *Sarcochilus* hybrid, a little plant of *S.* Soft Touch (*S.* Velvet x *S. hartmannii*), with *S. hirticalcar* genes again influencing a hybrid to flower in autumn.

Though the award-winning champions were arguably the stars of the show, the large exhibit of *D. piestocaulon* var. *kauloense* was definitely worth a second look. It is a species from Papua New Guinea, in *Dendrobium* sect. *Biloba* (syn. *Monanthos*), and is related to the Australasian *D. bilobum* and Australia's *D. malbrownii* from the McIlwraith Range. It is one of the species which

Dendrobium Fantasy Land 'Sweetie'. Photo Graham Corbin

have crowded, wiry stems with many leaves, and has single, small, predominantly cream flowers scattered about the plant on short inflorescences. The overall impression is of leaves, not flowers, but a well-grown and flowered plant like this is a reason for pride. The glossy burgundy flowers on a smaller plant of one of its un-named sect. *Biloba* relatives from East Arwin in Papua New Guinea provided an attractive contrast.

Champion Hybrid of the Kabi show was Chris Duffy's well-flowered and mature plant of *Dendrobium* Fantasy Land 'Sweetie', and the ANOS judging panel awarded it a Highly Commended Certificate (HCC) . *Dendrobium* Fantasy Land is *D.* Cherry Dance x *D. bigibbum*, so 87.5% *D. bigibbum* and 12.5% *D. canaliculatum*. This Australian native hybrid was originated by M. Morita of Japan and registered by them in 1994. *Dendrobium* Fantasy Land is an easy bush-house grower in suitable conditions and has been widely grown in Australia for many years. 'Princess' is the only cultivar I had seen until I encountered a benching of several mature and very floriferous plants of 'Sweetie' at a Mothers' Day show in Brisbane a few years ago. The flowers of the two are very similar but it is my perception that those of 'Sweetie' are superior in shape and more numerous. The arching habit of "Sweetie" displays its flowers to advantage in a very pleasing cascade of pink, whereas 'Princess' tends to present flowers on an upright inflorescence, with a different effect.

Champion Species and Champion Specimen was *Dendrobium antennatum* 'Sharyn's Surprise', which was awarded an HCC and also received an Award of Cultural Commendation for its grower, Jim Endres. *Dendrobium antennatum* is a *Dendrobium* sect. *Spatulata* species which occurs in the McIlwraith Range in North Queensland and New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. Despite being widely cultivated, this is the first time this attractive species has been awarded by ANOS. It has never been awarded by the Australian Orchid Council.

Dendrobium bigibbum var. *superbum*. Photo G. Corbin

Dendrobium Fantasy Land 'Sweetie'. Photo R. Capell

Dendrobium antennatum 'Sharyn's Surprise'. Photo R. Capell

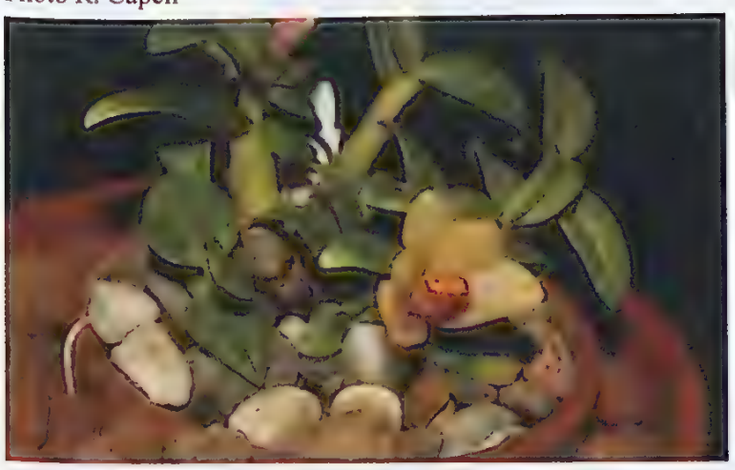
Dendrobium rigidum. Photo R. Capell

Dendrobium piestocaulon var. *kauloense*. Photo R. Capell

Dendrobium Green Elf . Photo R. Capell

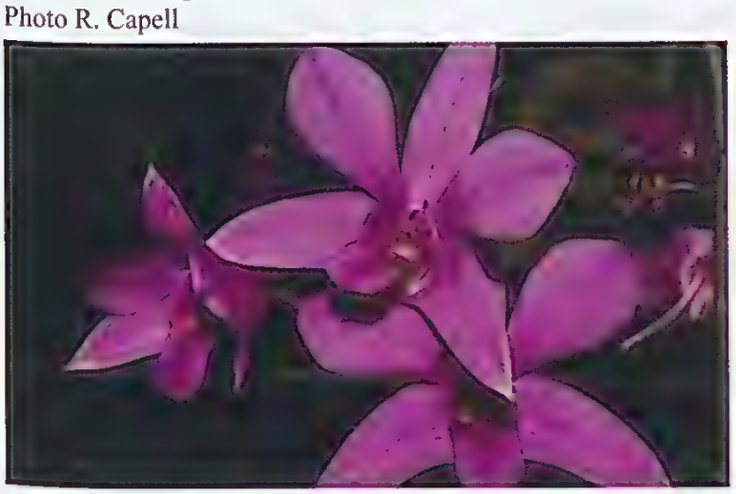
Dendrobium Sherry Abe (*D.* Peter Shen x *D. spectabile*). Photo R. Capell

Dendrobium Limestone *(D. bowmannii* x *D. cucumerinum).* Photo R. Capell

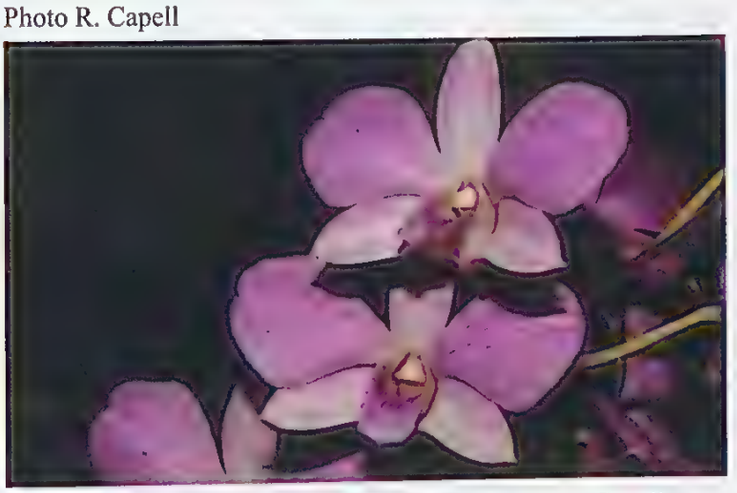


Dendrobium Nagomi (*D. cuthbertsonii* x *D. bracteosum*). Photo R. Capell

D*endrobium* Pearl Vera (*D.* Topaz Dream x *D. bigibbum*) . Photo R. Capell



Dendrobium Phena's Charm 'Genesis' (*D.* Brinawa Charm x *D. bigibbum*). Photo R. Capell



Dendrobium Topaz Dream x *D. dicuphum*. Photo R. Capell

Dendrobium Touch of Gold 'Laura' HCC/AOC (*D. gouldii* x *D. johannis*). Photo R. Capell

Dendrobium Verninha (*D. discolor* x *D. antennatum*). Photo R. Capell

ANOS Central Coast and Newcastle groups have added a *Dendrobium bigibbum* show to their calendar, so it seems logical to have one in Queensland too. *Dendrobium bigibbum* is a very showy species. It will flower on a fairly young plant and put on a magnificent display on a well-grown mature specimen. Hopefully that '*Celebration of Cookies*' will become a regular event to showcase these beauties in their home state and provide the opportunity to exhibit the many Australian and Australasian native orchids that flower at this time of year.

Roslyn Capell is an ANOS and AOC judge.

ANOS INC.

Notice of Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Date: Saturday 29th October 2022

Time: 2pm Australian Daylight Saving Time

This AGM will be held by **Zoom video-conference only** with no face-to-face meeting. The AGM is scheduled to commence at 2pm but the Zoom waiting room will be open at least one hour earlier to facilitate the registration of proxies.

Members will be able to join the AGM from a PC, Mac, Linux, iOS or Android via the following link: https://uqz.zoom.us/j/82123246330

All positions on Council will be declared vacant. Nominations for Council positions are called for, and must be in the hands of the Secretary no later than

Friday the 21st October 2022.

A nomination form for Council positions and further information about the AGM will be available on the ANOS Inc. web site at www.anos.org.au from about early September.

Signed: Roslyn Capell
Secretary, ANOS Inc.
P.O. Box 1549, Ballina, 2478

capell666@ozemail.com.au

ANOS Newcastle Group Autumn Show 2022

Text by Callyn Farrell | callynfarrell@gmail.com

The ANOS Newcastle Group has been holding an annual autumn show, locally known as The Bigibbum Show, for some time. For many years the event was the only autumn show held by an ANOS group, providing appreciated access to autumn flowering orchids. The event quickly became an essential fixture of the New South Wales orchid calendar and played a crucial role in the training of ANOS judges, specifically for judging *Dendrobium* sect. *Phalaenanthe* species and hybrids. The autumn show has also played host to important breeding activities for autumn flowering plants.

It is essential to state that the show has had to be adaptive in the last decade, navigating venue changes, larger growers no longer filling the benches, a pandemic, and decreasing general interest in orchid activities. ANOS groups should continue to adapt, update, and change approaches to shows so that their membership and the public continue to offer support, which subsequently maintains the viability of such events.

The 2022 autumn show was well supported by members, with around 60 plants being benched. In my opinion the ANOS eligible plants benched in this year's show demonstrated increasing diversity compared to 12 years ago when benches were dominated by *D. bigibbum* and its simpler progeny. I have observed that plants of *D. bigibbum* and its progeny seem to be heavily dependent on light levels and temperatures leading up to flowering; hence the plants entered each year tend to vary quite noticeably.

The 2022 Grand Champion and Champion Hybrid was *D.* Warringah 'Number Two' owned by Grahame Young and Callyn Farrell of Down Under Native Orchids. Down Under Native Orchids also grew the Champion Australasian Orchid, awarded to *D.* Bucko 'Brett'. Reserve Champion was awarded to David Knight for an exceptionally flowered plant of *D.* Pearl Vera, and David also received Champion Species with *Oberonia palmicola*. Champion Terrestrial was *Pterostylis laxa* grown by Carole Barnett. Brett Fear received Champion Seedling for *Paphiopedilum violascens* x *Paphiopedilum papuanum*, a hybrid between two rarely seen species that are ANOS eligible. Lastly, Champion *Dendrobium bigibbum* was *D. bigibbum* 'Phil' x *D. bigibbum* ('Debbie' x 'Greta') grown by Ron Young.

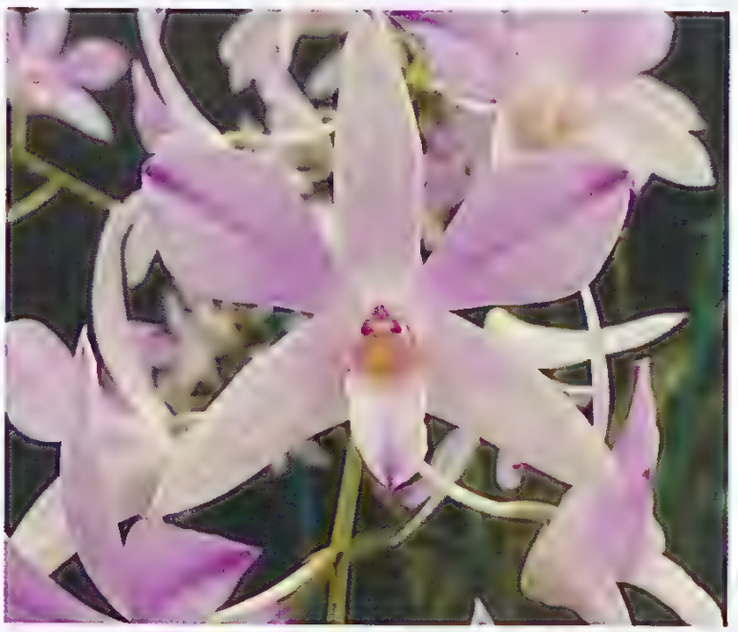
In addition to the show exhibits, the sales table was also very popular with visitors. Those members in attendance continued to communicate cultural and historical knowledge to those new to orchid growing and those who wished to learn more. Further, it was positive to see the 2022 show provided an opportunity for ANOS judges and associate judges to continue to expand their knowledge and have in-depth conversations regarding the exhibits.

All of the above would not be possible without the dedication and support from the Management and Staff of the Windale Gateshead Bowling Club, thank you as we look forward to continuing the association into the future. To the members of ANOS Newcastle, those who help organise the event, manned the sales and raffle tables. A big thank you to Don Cruickshanks for his donation of some excellent plants to the raffle. To our Show Marshals and Judging Panel, both ANOS Newcastle and the public are appreciative for the time and effort placed into the show.

Dendrobium bigibbum var. *superbum* 'Samford Blush'. Photo C. Farrell

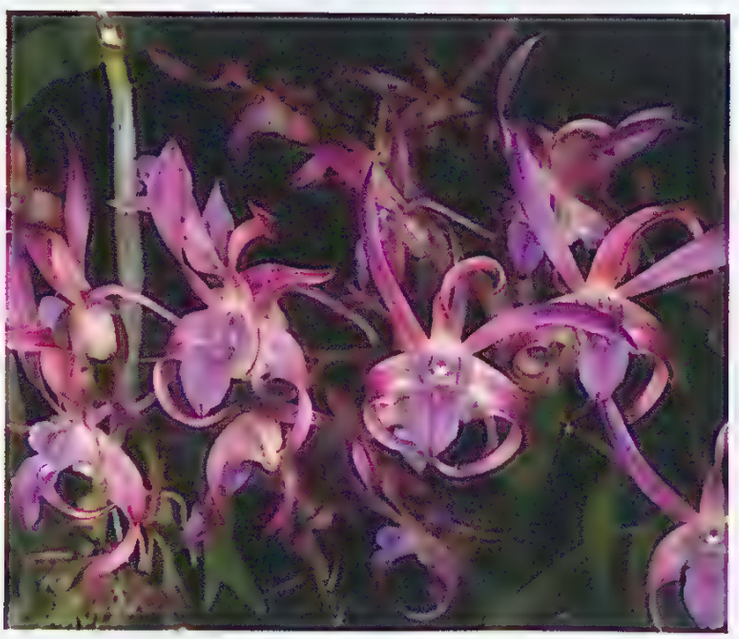
Dendrobium Pearl Vera. Photo C. Farrell

Dendrobium Warringah 'Number Two. Photo C. Farrell

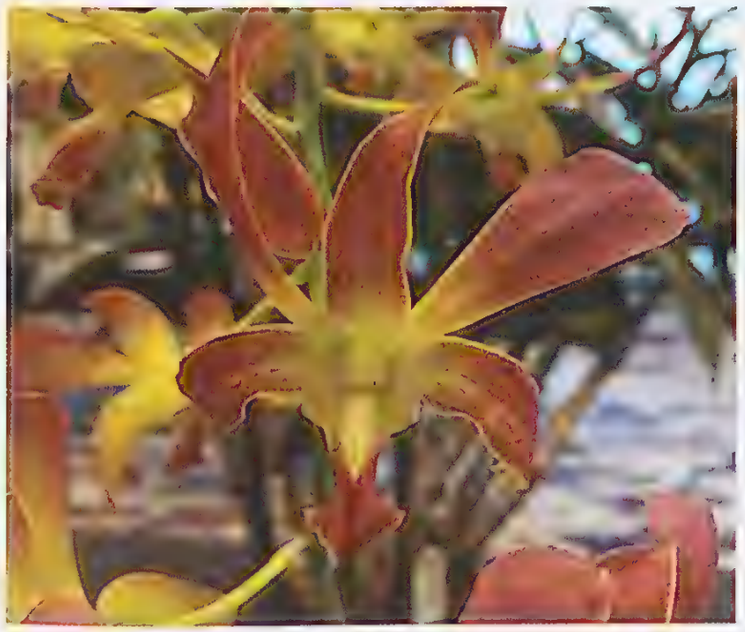


Dendrobium Warringah 'Number Two'. Photo C. Farrell

Dendrobium Warringah 'Daisy'. Photo C.Farrell



Dendrobium Bucko 'Brett'. Photo J. Cutagar



Dendrobium C.K. Ai. Photo C. Farrell

Dendrobium Awesome 'Marilyn'. Photo C. Farrell

Dendrobium Green Mist. Photo C. Farrell

Sarcochilus Candice 'Bergman'. Photo J. Cutajar

Dendrobium schneiderae. Photo J. Cutajar

Oberonia palmicola . Photo J. Cutajar

ANOS Melbourne Suburbs Group Judge Training Day and Show October 2021

Text by John Sharam. Photos by Peter Adams | jorquery@gmail.com

At the end of Victoria's enforced lockdown, when people could be closer than at shouting distance, the ANOS MSG Judging Group determined that judge training could finally be face-to-face, instead of relying on zoom presentations. A large open area was offered at a private residence, and in around a week and a half, a training day under show conditions was quickly organized. Anxious eyes were on the weather, as the days leading up had been very wet. Saturday dawned with heavy threatening cloud, so there was a rush to set up trestles in an early start for some travelling 70 or more km to attend.

The flowering season in outer eastern Melbourne was two weeks later than average, allowing a spectacular benching of both *Sarcochilus* and a good range of different colours of *D. kingianum,* around 30 plants. The cool season allowed benching of a small number of *D. speciosum,* at the end of their flowering season, so showing some signs of aging. They are usually well past flowering by mid-October. *Dendrobium kingianum* style hybrids were late flowering, and the Yarra hybrid series were still at their peak. Natural and bred hybrids, *D.* Delicatum and *D.* Gracillimum plants were also benched. *Dendrobium* section *Rhizobium* hybrids and varieties of *D. tetragonum,* as well as a wide range of *Sarcochilus* hybrids filled several benches.

A total of 149 plants were benched, with five judges and three trainees present. Unfortunately, due to the short notice there were some unable to attend because of prior engagements and illness. It was a good opportunity for both experienced judges and those in training to enjoy their only formal judging experience for the Covid-interrupted flowering season.

There was some excitement evident in being able to judge normally again, and to be able to see plants and flowers in natural light. Flower colour can be influenced by fluorescent lights, and the vagaries of cameras on home computers watching by Zoom. An advantage of the outside venue was having the room for the groups to move freely around the plants, and for the trainees to have time to observe and to have their thoughts and opinions considered and discussed.

The highlights of the show were a great array of *D. kingianum* and its hybrids, and some excellent *Sarcochilus s*pecies and hybrids, classic & non-classic styles as well as many non-classic miniatures. There were also some interesting *D. tetragonum,* mainly var. *tetragonum* and var. *melaleucaphilum,* small and large plants of *Dendrobium* sect. *Rhizobium,* as well as two specimens of *D.* × *gracillimum.*

The largest section to be judged was *D. kingianum,* which was grouped in colour classes. This created much discussion and head scratching as the trainees were tested, acquitting themselves very well. Another challenging section that took up a lot of time was the *Sarcochilus* hybrids, as there were many examples at a similar standard.

The results were: -

Champion Species: *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Fairy Floss' ('Pink Panther' x 'The Monster')

Sarcochilus Duno Nickys Twin

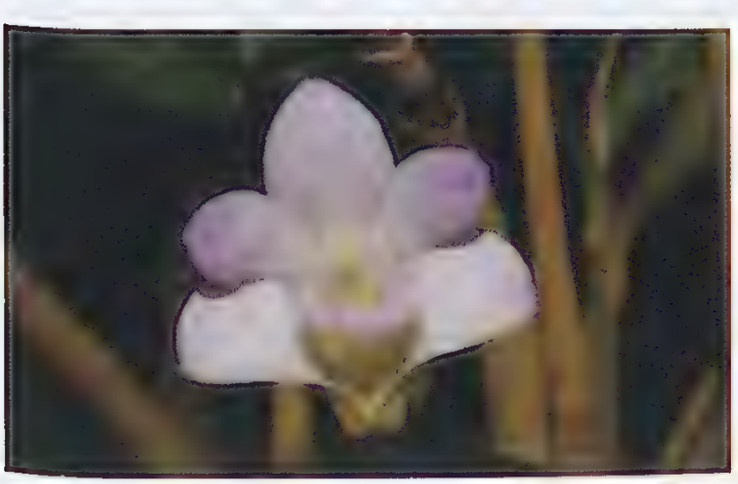
Sarcochilus Duno Nickys Twin

Dendrobium kingianum 'Fairy Floss'

Dendrobium kingianum 'Fairy Floss'

Dendrobium Yarra Peach

Dendrobium Lawrose x *D. falcorostrum*



Dendrobium kingianum 'Waukivory'

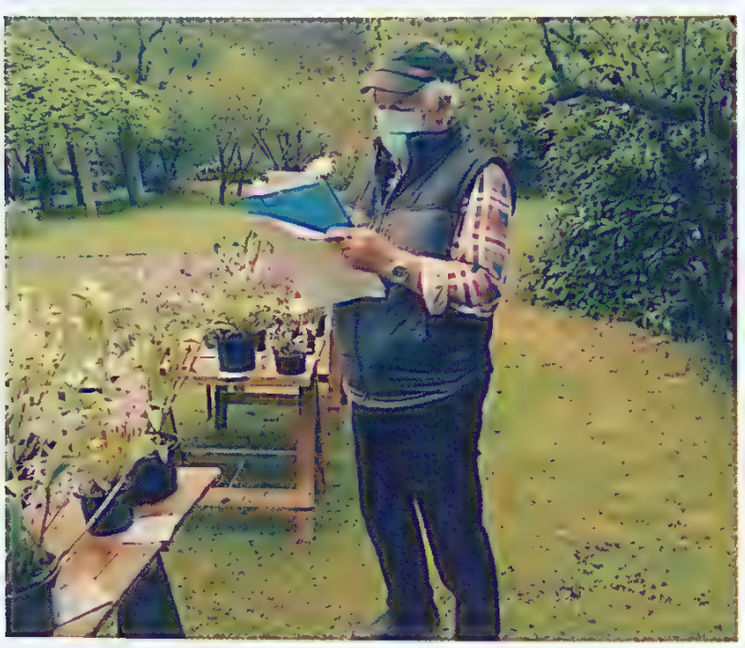
Sarcochilus First Light

Dendrobium speciosum ('Windermere' x 'Harry Klose')

Dendrobium speciosum ('Cathu 10' x 'Windermere')

Dendrobium speciosum var. *curvicaule* 'Clairview'

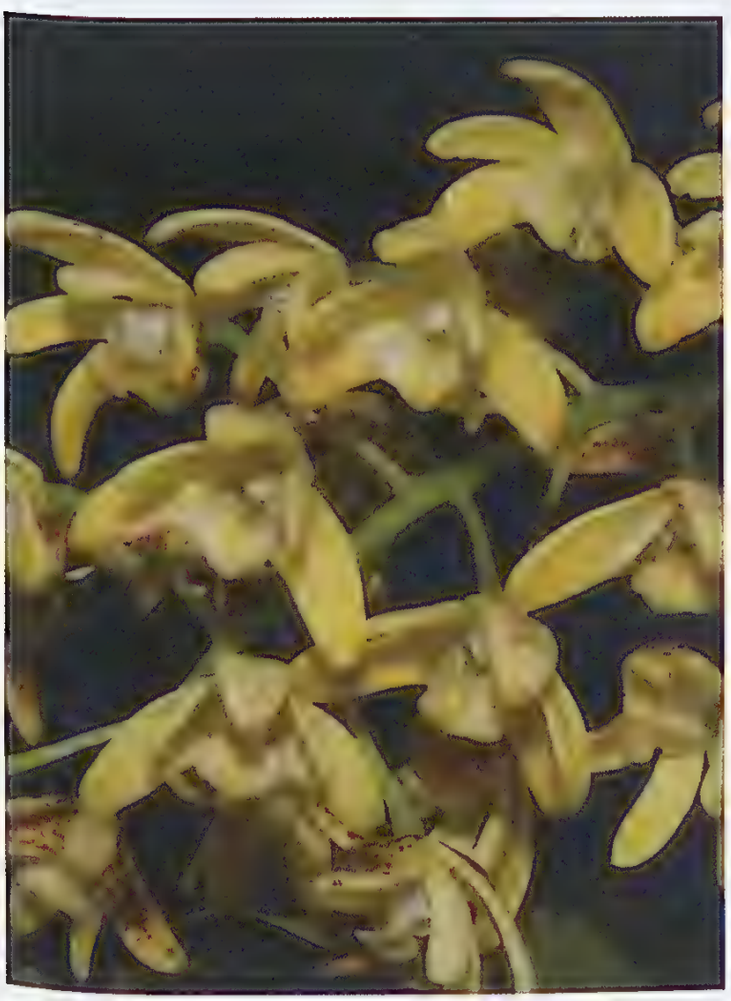
Dendrobium speciosum



Judging with masks in place

Judging with masks in place

Dendrobium mortii



Dendrobium gracilicaule 'Rocky River'

Champion Hybrid: *Sarcochilus* Nickys Twin Bees (*S.* Duno Nickys Twin x *S. hartmannii*)

Best *Dendrobium* Hybrid: *D.* Yarra Mist 'Slenderman'

Best *Dendrobium kingianum*: *D. kingianum* ('Pink Panther' x 'The Monster')

Best Other *Dendrobium* Species: *D. mohlianum*

Best *Aeridinae* Species: *Sarcochilus hartmannii* 'Derri '

Best *Aeridinae* Hybrid: *Sarcochilus* Nickys Twin Bees

ANOS Central Coast Group Second Annual *Dendrobium bigibbum* Show 2022

Text by Carole Barnett | carolesbarnett@gmail.com

ANOS Central Coast Group shows are held at Narara Valley Nursery thanks to the generous support of owner Noel Harding. Holding the shows at a nursery allows for a large number and wide diversity of plant enthusiasts to visit the show, attracting new native orchid hobbyists. With a solid membership and numerous talented growers covering a diverse range of genres, our shows continue to provide opportunities to view and purchase quality orchids.

2022 with its overcast skies and frequent wet weather meant that flowering, for the most part, was down this year. This did not prevent our growers from benching a wide variety and range of native orchids.

With 65 entries (an increase from 61 in 2021), a highly colourful display seemed to delight both members and the public. The number of *Dendrobium bigibbum* plants was reduced due to prolonged overcast weather but the number of plants in *Dendrobium* sect. *Latouria*, which enjoy this type of weather, was up significantly.

The sales table made quality orchids available to members and the public alike and was kept very busy, as was the sausage sizzle at the front of the nursery. A small core of workers was busy all weekend, ensuring everything ran smoothly. We thank all those who contributed to the smooth running of the show, both through their time and effort and for their donations to our raffle.

The champions of the show were:

Grand Champion and Champion *bigibbum* *Dendrobium bigibbum* ('White Red Throat' x self), grown by Richard and Gaewyn Hurst.

Reserve Champion and Champion Australasian *Dendrobium* Fraser's Orange Conquest grown by Carole Barnett.

Champion Australian Species *Oberonia palmicola* grown by David Knight.

Champion Australian Hybrid *Sarcochilus* (Velvet Dawn 'Golden Glory' x Amelia 'White Tips') grown by Richard and Gaewyn Hurst.

Champion Specimen *Dendrobium* Pearl Vera 'White Tips' grown by Carole Barnett.

Manager's Choice *Dendrobium bigibbum* var. *compactum* 'Mauve Shower' grown by Steve Dunstan.

Carole Barnett was the ANOS Central Coast Group Show Marshal

Champion table. Photo J. Cutajar

Benching of plants. Photo C. Barnett

Reserve Champion and Champion Australasian. *Dendrobium* Fraser's Orange Conquest. Photo C. Barnett

Grand Champion and Champion *bigibbum*. *Dendrobium bigibbum* 'White Red Throat' x self. Photo J. Cutajar

Oberonia palmicola. Photo J. Cutajar

Champion Australia Hybrid. *Sarcochilus* Velvet Dawn 'Golden Glory' x Amelia 'White Tips' Photo J. Cutajar

#402 *Liparis coelogynoides* 'Eungella Dreaming' CBR/ANOS 2021 (NSW)

Points	
Owner	Gerry Walsh
Date & Event	4 March 2021
Photos By	Gerry Walsh
#Flowers/inflorescences	1200 and 15 buds / 62
Measurements (mm):	
Flower: across 13, vert. 15 Petal: 6.5L, 0.5W Sepal: 7.5L, 1.5W	Dorsal: 7.5L, 1W Labellum: 9L, 5.5W Inflorescence Length: 200
Detailed avg. points:	
Shape (25): Colour (20): Size (15):	Substance/Texture (10): Floriferousness (15): Habit of infl'ce (15):

#403 *Liparis coelogynoides* 'Eungella Dreaming' AD/ANOS 2021 (NSW)

Points	
Owner	Gerry Walsh
Date & Event	4 March 2021
Photos By	Gerry Walsh
#Flowers/inflorescences	1200 and 15 buds / 62
Measurements (mm):	
Flower: across 13, vert. 15 Petal: 6.5L, 0.5W Sepal: 7.5L, 1.5W	Dorsal: 7.5L, 1W Labellum: 9L, 5.5W Inflorescence Length: 200
Detailed avg. points:	
Shape (25): Colour (20): Size (15):	Substance/Texture (10): Floriferousness (15): Habit of infl'ce (15):

#404 *Liparis coelogynoides* 'Eungella Dreaming' ACC/ANOS 2021 (NSW)

Points	83
Owner	Gerry Walsh
Date & Event	4 March 2021
Photos By	Gerry Walsh
#Flowers/inflorescences	1200 and 15 buds / 62
Measurements (mm):	
Flower: across 13, vert. 15 Petal: 6.5L, 0.5W Sepal: 7.5L, 1.5W	Dorsal: 7.5L, 1W Labellum: 9L, 5.5W Inflorescence Length: 200
Detailed avg. points:	
Shape (25): Colour (20): Size (15):	Substance/Texture (10): Floriferousness (15): Habit of infl'ce (15):

#405 *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Peon Splash' AM/ANOS 2021 (VIC)

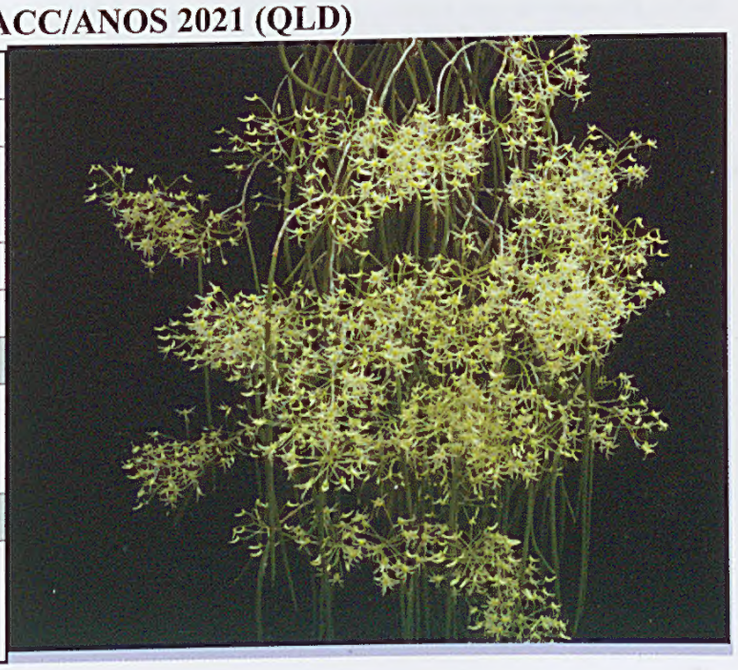
Points	82.2
Owner	P eter & Sheryl Adams
Date & Event	15 October 2021
Photos By	Peter Adams
#Flowers/inflorescences	168 and 2 buds / 28
Measurements (mm):	
Flower: across 33, vert. 32 Petal: 17L, 8.5W Sepal: 18L, 8.5W	Dorsal: 17L, 10W Labellum: 13L, 9.5W Inflorescence Length: 195
Detailed avg. points:	
Shape (25): 20.4 Colour (20): 16.4 Size (15): 12.6	Substance/Texture (10): 8.2 Floriferousness (15): 12.4 Habit of infl'ce (15): 12.2

#406 *Dendrobium chordiforme* 'Imperial Treasure' HCC/ANOS 2021 (QLD)

Points	79.7
Owner	Gary Yong Gee
Date & Event	12 September 2021
Photos By	Graham Corbin
#Flowers/inflorescences	902 and 54 buds / 41
Measurements (mm):	
Flower: across 23, vert. 19 Petal: 13L, 2W Sepal: 12L, 2W	Dorsal: 15L, 2W Labellum: 7L, 1.5W Inflorescence Length: 130
Detailed avg. points:	
Shape (25): 20.0 Colour (20): 15.8 Size (15): 12.1	Substance/Texture (10): 7.0 Floriferousness (15): 12.0 Habit of infl'ce (15): 12.0

#407 *Dendrobium chordiforme* 'Imperial Treasure' ACC/ANOS 2021 (QLD)

Points	79.5
Owner	Gary Yong Gee
Date & Event	12 September 2021
Photos By	Graham Corbin
#Flowers/inflorescences	902 and 54 buds / 41
Measurements (mm):	
Flower: across 23, vert. 19 Petal: 13L, 2W Sepal: 12L, 2W	Dorsal: 15L, 2W Labellum: 7L, 1.5W Inflorescence Length: 130:
Detailed avg. points:	
Shape (25): Colour (20): Size (15):	Substance/Texture (10): Floriferousness (15): Habit of infl'ce (15):



#408 *Dendrobium antennatum* 'Sharyn's Surprise' HCC/ANOS 2022 (QLD)

Points	79.7
Owner	Jim Endres
Date & Event	8 April 2022
Photos By	Graham Corbin
#Flowers/inflorescences	51 and 7 buds / 51
Measurements (mm):	
Flower: across 25, vert. 52 Petal: 44L, 3.5W Sepal: 13L, 6.5W	Dorsal: 15L, 6.5W Labellum: 18L, 9W Inflorescence Length: 210
Detailed avg. points:	
Shape (25): 20.0 Colour (20): 15.4 Size (15): 11.7	Substance/Texture (10): 7.8 Floriferousness (15): 12.7 Habit of infl'ce (15): 11.8

#409 *Dendrobium antennatum* 'Sharyn's Surprise' ACC/ANOS 2022 (QLD)

Points	80.8
Owner	Jim Endres
Date & Event	8 April 2022
Photos By	Graham Corbin
#Flowers/inflorescences	51 and 7 buds / 51
Measurements (mm):	
Flower: across 25, vert. 52 Petal: 44L, 3.5W Sepal: 13L, 6.5W	Dorsal: 15L, 6.5W Labellum: 18L, 9W Inflorescence Length: 210
Detailed avg. points:	
Shape (25): Colour (20): Size (15):	Substance/Texture (10): Floriferousness (15): Habit of infl'ce (15):

#410 *Dendrobium* Fantasy Land 'Sweetie' HCC/ANOS 2022 (QLD)

Points	79.6
Owner	Chris & Lorna Duffy
Date & Event	8 April 2022
Photos By	Graham Corbin
#Flowers/inflorescences	230 and 15 buds / 19
Measurements (mm):	
Flower: across 35, vert. 29 Petal: 16L, 17W Sepal: 14L, 10W	Dorsal: 15L, 9W Labellum: 18L, 9W Inflorescence Length: 440
Detailed avg. points:	
Shape (25): 20.3 Colour (20): 15.8 Size (15): 11.4	Substance/Texture (10): 8.0 Floriferousness (15): 12.1 Habit of infl'ce (15): 11.8

Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria
RBG00025842

Vale John James Riley 1932-2022

Text by Dennis Sinclair | nodensinc@bigpond.com

I have known John Riley for half of my life and was impressed by his wisdom and enthusiasm. He was a most likeable person willing to pass on his knowledge about his great hobbies and collections to all interested. He was a gun shearer of Australian and New Zealand flocks, and a collector of Australiana as well as fossils, minerals and rocks.

He made many expeditions to northern Australia to collect fossil and mineral specimens and contributed to the discovery and description of new species. At his home he compiled a significant collection of natural history specimens and could speak with authority about all of them.

John also illustrated several books on orchids and also produced a set of high-quality prints of Australian orchids. Some of his work was used as illustrations on the front pages of *The Orchadian.*

He was a true gentleman and one of the finest botanical artists in Australian history. He was awarded a Fellowship by the Australian Institute of History and Arts. It is said he knew the name and address of every terrestrial orchid in the eastern states of Australia, which was not quite true as he was still looking for and finding undescribed orchids.

John has earned life membership of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc., the Fossil Club of Australia and ANOS Macarthur and District Group Sydney. Through his outgoing generous and helpful attitude, he has earned life membership in our hearts.

During our reflections and celebrations of John James Riley's life and thanks for the memories please remember his wife Judy his children and grandchildren with the deepest condolences.

Rest in peace mate.

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Liparis coelogynoides 'Eungella Dreaming' CBR-AD-ACC/ANOS 2021 (NSW) Photo G. Walsh